

TITLE

## ANTIBACTERIAL AGENTS

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5           This invention relates to novel compounds, compositions containing them and their use as antibacterials.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10           The emergence of pathogens resistant to known antibiotic therapy is becoming a serious global healthcare problem (Chu, et al., (1996) *J. Med. Chem.*, 39: 3853-3874). Thus, there is a need to discover new broad spectrum antibiotics useful in combating multidrug-resistant organisms. Importantly, it has now been discovered that certain compounds have antibacterial activity, and, therefore, may be useful for the treatment of bacterial infections in mammals, particularly in humans.

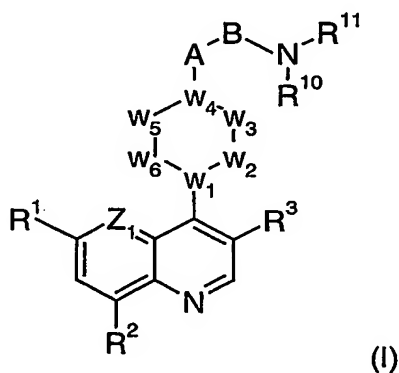
15           WO 02/08224, WO 02/56882, WO 02/40474 and WO 02/72572 applications disclose quinoline and naphthyridine derivatives having antibacterial activity.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

20           This invention comprises compounds of the formula (I), as described hereinafter, which are useful in the treatment of bacterial infections. This invention is also a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound according to formula (I) and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. This invention is also a method of treating bacterial infections in mammals, particularly in humans.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

25           This invention provides a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof:



wherein:

$Z_1$  is N or  $CR^{1a}$ ;

- 5  $R^1$  and  $R^{1a}$  are independently hydrogen; hydroxy;  $(C_{1-6})$ alkoxy unsubstituted or substituted by  $(C_{1-6})$ alkoxy, hydroxy, amino, piperidyl, guanidino or amidino any of which is unsubstituted or N-substituted by one or two  $(C_{1-6})$ alkyl, acyl,  $(C_{1-6})$ alkylsulphonyl,  $CONH_2$ , hydroxy,  $(C_{1-6})$ alkylthio, heterocyclylthio, heterocyclyloxy, arylthio, aryloxy, acylthio, acyloxy or  $(C_{1-6})$ alkylsulphonyloxy;  $(C_{1-6})$ alkoxy-substituted  $(C_{1-6})$ alkyl;
- 10 halogen;  $(C_{1-6})$ alkyl;  $(C_{1-6})$ alkylthio; trifluoromethyl; trifluoromethoxy; nitro; azido; cyano; acyl; acyloxy; acylthio;  $(C_{1-6})$ alkylsulphonyl;  $(C_{1-6})$ alkylsulphoxide; arylsulphonyl; arylsulphoxide; or an amino, piperidyl, guanidino or amidino group unsubstituted or N-substituted by one or two  $(C_{1-6})$ alkyl, acyl or  $(C_{1-6})$ alkylsulphonyl groups; or  $R^1$  and  $R^{1a}$  may together form ethylenedioxy;
- 15 provided that when  $Z_1$  is  $CR^{1a}$  then  $R^1$  is not H;

$R^2$  is H or halogen;

provided that when  $Z_1$  is N, then  $R^2$  is H;

- 20  $R^3$  is hydrogen; halogen; hydroxy; cyano;  $CF_3$ ; nitro; azido; acyl; aryl; heteroaryl;  $CO_2H$ ; acyloxy; acylthio;  $(C_{1-6})$ alkyl unsubstituted or substituted by one or two  $(C_{1-6})$ alkoxy, hydroxy, amino, piperidyl, guanidino or amidino any of which is unsubstituted or N-substituted by one or two  $(C_{1-6})$ alkyl, acyl,  $(C_{1-6})$ alkylsulphonyl,  $CONH_2$ , hydroxy,  $(C_{1-6})$ alkylthio, heterocyclylthio, heterocyclyloxy, arylthio, aryloxy, acylthio, acyloxy or  $(C_{1-6})$ alkylsulphonyloxy;  $(C_{1-6})$ alkoxy unsubstituted or substituted by one or two  $(C_{1-6})$ alkoxy, hydroxy, amino, piperidyl, guanidino or amidino any of which is unsubstituted or N-substituted by one or two  $(C_{1-6})$ alkyl, acyl,  $(C_{1-6})$ alkylsulphonyl,  $CONH_2$ , hydroxy,  $(C_{1-6})$ alkylthio, heterocyclylthio, heterocyclyloxy, arylthio, aryloxy, acylthio, acyloxy or  $(C_{1-6})$ alkylsulphonyloxy;  $(C_{3-7})$ cycloalkyl;  $(C_{1-6})$ alkoxy-substituted  $(C_{1-6})$ alkyl;  $(C_{1-6})$ alkylthio;
- 25 trifluoromethoxy;  $(C_{1-6})$ alkylsulphonyl;  $(C_{1-6})$ alkylsulphoxide; arylsulphonyl; or
- 30 arylsulphoxide; or an amino, piperidyl, guanidino or amidino group unsubstituted or N-substituted by one or two  $(C_{1-6})$ alkyl, acyl or  $(C_{1-6})$ alkylsulphonyl groups;

$w_1$  is N, C, or  $CR^4$ ;

- 35  $w_2$  is  $C=O$ ,  $CR^4$ , or  $CR^4R^5$ ;

$w_3$  is  $C=O$  or  $CR^4R^5$ ;

w<sub>4</sub> is N or CR<sup>4</sup>;

w<sub>5</sub> is C=O or CR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>5</sup>;

w<sub>6</sub> is C=O, CR<sup>4</sup>, or CR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>5</sup>;

Alternatively, one of W<sub>2</sub>, W<sub>3</sub>, W<sub>5</sub> and W<sub>6</sub> is CR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>5</sup>CR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>5</sup> and the others defined as  
5 above;

each R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> is independently hydrogen; halogen; hydroxy; cyano; CF<sub>3</sub>; nitro; azido; acyl; aryl; heteroaryl; CO<sub>2</sub>H; acyloxy; acylthio; (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkyl unsubstituted or substituted by one or two (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkoxy, hydroxy, amino, piperidyl, 10 guanidino or amidino any of which is unsubstituted or N-substituted by one or two (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkyl, acyl, (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkylsulphonyl, CONH<sub>2</sub>, hydroxy, (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkylthio, heterocyclithio, heterocycloxy, arylthio, aryloxy, acylthio, acyloxy or (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkylsulphonyloxy; (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkoxy unsubstituted or substituted by one or two (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkoxy, hydroxy, amino, piperidyl, guanidino or amidino any of which is 15 unsubstituted or N-substituted by one or two (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkyl, acyl, (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkylsulphonyl, CONH<sub>2</sub>, hydroxy, (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkylthio, heterocyclithio, heterocycloxy, arylthio, aryloxy, acylthio, acyloxy or (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkylsulphonyloxy; (C<sub>3-7</sub>)cycloalkyl; (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkoxy-substituted(C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkyl; (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkylthio; trifluoromethoxy; (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkylsulphonyl; (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkylsulphoxide; arylsulphonyl; or 20 arylsulphoxide; or an amino, piperidyl, guanidino or amidino group unsubstituted or N-substituted by one or two (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkyl, acyl or (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkylsulphonyl groups; or two R<sup>5</sup> groups are joined together to form bicycloheptane;

A is CR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup> or C(O);

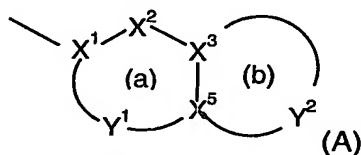
25 B is CR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup> or C(O);

R<sup>6</sup>, R<sup>7</sup>, R<sup>8</sup>, and R<sup>9</sup> are independently hydrogen; halogen; hydroxy; cyano; CF<sub>3</sub>; nitro; azido; acyl; aryl; heteroaryl; CO<sub>2</sub>H; acyloxy; acylthio; (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkyl unsubstituted or substituted by one or two (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkoxy, hydroxy, amino, piperidyl, 30 guanidino or amidino any of which is unsubstituted or N-substituted by one or two (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkyl, acyl, (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkylsulphonyl, CONH<sub>2</sub>, hydroxy, (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkylthio, heterocyclithio, heterocycloxy, arylthio, aryloxy, acylthio, acyloxy or (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkylsulphonyloxy; (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkoxy unsubstituted or substituted by one or two (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkoxy, hydroxy, amino, piperidyl, guanidino or amidino any of which is 35 unsubstituted or N-substituted by one or two (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkyl, acyl, (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkylsulphonyl, CONH<sub>2</sub>, hydroxy, (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkylthio, heterocyclithio,

heterocycloxy, arylthio, aryloxy, acylthio, acyloxy or (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkylsulphonyloxy; (C<sub>3-7</sub>)cycloalkyl; (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkoxy-substituted(C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkyl; (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkylthio; trifluoromethoxy; (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkylsulphonyl; (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkylsulphoxide; arylsulphonyl; or arylsulphoxide; or an amino, piperidyl, guanidino or amidino group unsubstituted or N-substituted by one or two (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkyl, acyl or (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkylsulphonyl groups;

R<sup>10</sup> is hydrogen; aryl; heteroaryl; (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkyl unsubstituted or substituted by one or two (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkoxy, acyloxy, carboxy, hydroxy, amino, piperidyl, piperazinyl, morpholino, guanidino, or amidino, any of which is unsubstituted or N-substituted by one or two aryl, heteroaryl, halogen, unsubstituted (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkyl, acyl, (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkylsulphonyl, arylsulphonyl, hydroxy, (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkylthio, heterocyclithio, heterocycloxy, arylthio, aryloxy, acylthio, acyloxy, or (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkylsulphonyloxy, so long as the substitution does not lead to an unstable compound; (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkylcarbonyl; or (C<sub>2-6</sub>)alkenylcarbonyl;

R<sup>11</sup> is a group -U-R<sup>12</sup> where R<sup>12</sup> is a substituted or unsubstituted bicyclic carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring system (A):



containing up to four heteroatoms in each ring in which

at least one of rings (a) and (b) is aromatic;

X<sup>1</sup> is C or N when part of an aromatic ring or CR<sup>14</sup> when part of a non aromatic ring;

X<sup>2</sup> is N, NR<sup>13</sup>, O, S(O)<sub>x</sub>, CO or CR<sup>14</sup> when part of an aromatic or non-aromatic ring or may in addition be CR<sup>14</sup>R<sup>15</sup> when part of a non aromatic ring;

X<sup>3</sup> and X<sup>5</sup> are independently N or C;

Y<sup>1</sup> is a 0 to 4 atom linker group each atom of which is independently selected from N, NR<sup>13</sup>, O, S(O)<sub>x</sub>, CO and CR<sup>14</sup> when part of an aromatic or non-aromatic ring or may additionally be CR<sup>14</sup>R<sup>15</sup> when part of a non aromatic ring,

Y<sup>2</sup> is a 2 to 6 atom linker group, each atom of Y<sup>2</sup> being independently selected from N, NR<sup>13</sup>, O, S(O)<sub>x</sub>, CO and CR<sup>14</sup> when part of an aromatic or non-aromatic ring or may additionally be CR<sup>14</sup>R<sup>15</sup> when part of a non aromatic ring; each of R<sup>14</sup> and R<sup>15</sup> is independently selected from: H; (C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylthio; halo; (C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl; (C<sub>2-4</sub>)alkenyl; hydroxy; hydroxy(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl; mercapto(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl; (C<sub>1-</sub>

4)alkoxy; trifluoromethoxy; nitro; cyano; carboxy; amino or aminocarbonyl unsubstituted or substituted by (C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl.

each R<sup>13</sup> is independently H; trifluoromethyl; (C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl unsubstituted or substituted by hydroxy, carboxy, (C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkoxy, (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkylthio, halo or trifluoromethyl; (C<sub>2-4</sub>)alkenyl; or aminocarbonyl wherein the amino group is optionally substituted (C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl;

each x is independently 0, 1 or 2;

U is CO, SO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>, or CR<sup>16</sup>R<sup>17</sup>; and

R<sup>16</sup> and R<sup>17</sup> are independently selected from H; aryl; heteroaryl; (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkyl; (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkyl substituted by (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkoxy, hydroxy, amino, piperidyl, piperazinyl, morpholino, guanidino, or amidino, any of which is substituted or N-substituted by one or two H, aryl, heteroaryl, halogen, cyano, CF<sub>3</sub>, (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkyl, acyl, (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkylsulphonyl, arylsulphonyl, hydroxy, (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkylthio, heterocyclylthio, heterocyclyloxy, arylthio, aryloxy, acylthio, acyloxy, or (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkylsulphonyloxy, so long as the substitution does not lead to an unstable compound; (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkoxy-substituted(C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkyl; hydroxy-substituted(C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkyl; amino-substituted(C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkyl, which is N-substituted by one or two (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkyl, acyl, (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkylsulphonyl, or arylsulphonyl; (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkylcarbonyl; (C<sub>2-6</sub>)alkenylcarbonyl; (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkoxycarbonyl; CO<sub>2</sub>H; or CF<sub>3</sub>; or

a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or salts thereof.

Also included in this invention are pharmaceutically acceptable addition salts, complexes or prodrugs of the compounds of this invention. Prodrugs are considered to be any covalently bonded carriers which release the active parent drug according to formula (I) *in vivo*.

The invention also provides a pharmaceutical composition, in particular for use in the treatment of bacterial infections in mammals, particularly humans, comprising a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

The invention further provides a method of treatment of bacterial infections in mammals, particularly in humans, which method comprises the administration to a mammal in need of such treatment an effective amount of a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof.

Preferably  $R^1$  is F, Cl,  $OCH_3$ , methyl, or  $SCH_3$ . Most preferably  $R^1$  is F, Cl, or  $OCH_3$ .

Preferably,  $R^{1a}$  is H,  $OCH_3$ , or  $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ .

Preferably,  $R^2$  is H or F. Most preferably  $R^2$  is H.

5 Preferably,  $R^3$  is Cl or F.

Preferably  $w_1$  is N or  $CR^4$ .

Preferably  $w_2$ ,  $w_3$ ,  $w_5$ , and  $w_6$  are  $CR^4R^5$ .

Preferably each  $R^4$  is independently H, methyl, OH,  $-COOH$ ,  $NH_2$ , or  $-CH_2OH$ .

Preferably  $R^5$  is H.

10 Preferably A is  $CR^6R^7$ .

Preferably B is  $CR^8R^9$ .

$R_6$  and  $R_8$  are preferably H.

Preferably  $R_7$  is H or OH.

Preferably  $R_9$  is H or OH.

15 Preferably  $R^{10}$  is H.

The group  $-U-$  is preferably  $-CH_2-$ .

Preferably  $R^{12}$  is an aromatic heterocyclic ring (A) having 8-11 ring atoms including 2-4 heteroatoms of which at least one is N or  $NR^{13}$ , in which preferably  $Y^2$  contains 2-3 heteroatoms, one of which is S and 1-2 are N, with one N bonded to  $X^3$ .

20 Alternatively and preferably the heterocyclic ring (A) has ring (a) aromatic selected from optionally substituted benzo and pyrido and ring (b) non-aromatic and  $Y^2$  has 3-5 atoms including a heteroatom bonded to  $X^5$  selected from  $NR^{13}$ , O or S and  $NHCO$  bonded via N to  $X^3$ , or O bonded to  $X^3$ .

Examples of rings (A) include optionally substituted:

25 (a) and (b) aromatic

1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]-pyridin-2-yl, 1H-pyrrolo[3,2-b]-pyridin-2-yl, 3H-imidazo[4,5-b]-pyrid-2-yl, 3H-quinazolin-4-one-2-yl, benzimidazol-2-yl, benzo[1,2,3]-thiadiazol-5-yl, benzo[1,2,5]-oxadiazol-5-yl, benzofur-2-yl, benzothiazol-2-yl, benzo[b]thiophen-2-yl, benzoxazol-2-yl, chromen-4-one-3-yl, imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-yl, imidazo-[1,2-a]pyrimidin-2-yl, indol-2-yl, indol-6-yl, isoquinolin-3-yl, [1,8]-naphthyridine-3-yl, oxazolo[4,5-b]-pyridin-2-yl, quinolin-2-yl, quinolin-3-yl, quinoxalin-2-yl, indan-2-yl, naphthalen-2-yl, 1,3-dioxo-isoindol-2-yl, benzimidazol-2-yl, benzothiophen-2-yl, 1H-benzotriazol-5-yl, 1H-indol-5-yl, 3H-benzooxazol-2-one-6-yl, 3H-benzooxazol-2-thione-6-yl, 3H-benzothiazol-2-one-5-yl, 3H-quinazolin-4-one-2-yl, 3H-quinazolin-4-one-6-yl, 4-oxo-4H-pyrido[1,2-a]pyrimidin-3-yl, benzo[1,2,3]thiadiazol-6-yl, benzo[1,2,5]thiadiazol-5-yl, benzo[1,4]oxazin-2-one-3-yl, benzothiazol-5-yl, benzothiazol-6-yl, cinnolin-3-yl, imidazo[1,2-a]pyridazin-2-yl,

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imidazo[1,2-b]pyridazin-2-yl, pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrazin-2-yl, pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-2-yl, pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-6-yl, pyrazolo[5,1-c][1,2,4]triazin-3-yl, pyrido[1,2-a]pyrimidin-4-one-2-yl, pyrido[1,2-a]pyrimidin-4-one-3-yl, quinazolin-2-yl, quinoxalin-6-yl, thiazolo[3,2-a]pyrimidin-5-one-7-yl, thiazolo[5,4-b]pyridin-2-yl, thieno[3,2-b]pyridin-6-yl, thiazolo[5,4-b]pyridin-6-yl, 4-oxo-4H-pyrido[1,2-a]pyrimidin-2-yl, 1-oxo-1,2-dihydro-isoquinolin-3-yl, thiazolo[4,5-b]pyridin-5-yl, [1,2,3]thiadiazolo[5,4-b]pyridin-6-yl, 2H-isoquinolin-1-one-3-yl

(a) is non aromatic

(2S)-2,3-dihydro-1H-indol-2-yl, (2S)-2,3-dihydro-benzo[1,4]dioxine-2-yl, 3-(R,S)-3,4-dihydro-2H-benzo[1,4]thiazin-3-yl, 3-(R)-2,3-dihydro-[1,4]dioxino[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl, 3-(S)-2,3-dihydro-[1,4]dioxino[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl, 2,3-dihydro-benzo[1,4]dioxan-2-yl, 3-substituted-3H-quinazolin-4-one-2-yl, 2,3-dihydro-benzo[1,4]dioxan-2-yl, 1-oxo-1,3,4,5-tetrahydrobenzo[c]azepin-2-yl.

(b) is non aromatic

1,1,3-trioxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1 $\beta$ -benzo[1,4]thiazin-6-yl, benzo[1,3]dioxol-5-yl, 2,3-dihydro-benzo[1,4]dioxin-6-yl, 2-oxo-2,3-dihydro-benzooxazol-6-yl, 4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one-6-yl (3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-6-yl), 4H-benzo[1,4]thiazin-3-one-6-yl (3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-benzo[1,4]thiazin-6-yl), 4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one-7-yl, 4-oxo-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-benzo[b][1,4]thiazepine-7-yl, 5-oxo-2,3-dihydro-5H-thiazolo[3,2-a]pyrimidin-6-yl, benzo[1,3]dioxol-5-yl, 2-oxo-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrido[2,3-b][1,4]thiazin-7-yl, 2-oxo-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrido[3,4-b][1,4]thiazin-7-yl, 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]thiazin-6-yl, 2,3-dihydro-[1,4]dioxino[2,3-b]pyridin-6-yl, 2,3-dihydro-[1,4]dioxino[2,3-c]pyridin-7-yl, 2,3-dihydro-[1,4]dioxino[2,3-b]pyridin-7-yl, 6,7-dihydro-[1,4]dioxino[2,3-d]pyrimidin-2-yl, 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]oxazin-6-yl, 2-oxo-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrido[3,4-b][1,4]oxazin-7-yl, 2-oxo-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrido[2,3-b][1,4]oxazin-7-yl, 6-oxo-6,7-dihydro-5H-8-thia-1,2,5-triaza-naphthalen-3-yl, 3,4-dihydro-2H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-6-yl, 3-substituted-3H-benzooxazol-2-one-6-yl, 3-substituted-3H-benzooxazole-2-thione-6-yl, 3-substituted-3H-benzothiazol-2-one-6-yl, 2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrido[2,3-b][1,4]thiazin-7-yl, 3,4-dihydro-2H-benzo[1,4]thiazin-6-yl, 3,4-dihydro-1H-quinolin-2-one-7-yl, 3,4-dihydro-1H-quinoxalin-2-one-7-yl, 6,7-dihydro-4H-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-5-one-2-yl, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-[1,8]naphthyridin-2-yl, 2-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-[1,8]naphthyridin-6-yl, 3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]thiazin-6-yl.

R<sup>13</sup> is preferably H if in ring (a) or in addition (C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl such as methyl or isopropyl when in ring (b). More preferably, in ring (b) R<sup>13</sup> is H when NR<sup>13</sup> is bonded to X<sup>3</sup> and (C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl when NR<sup>13</sup> is bonded to X<sup>5</sup>.

R<sup>14</sup> and R<sup>15</sup> are preferably independently selected from hydrogen, halo, hydroxy, (C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkyl, (C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkoxy, trifluoromethoxy; nitro, cyano, aryl(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkoxy and (C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsulphonyl.

More preferably R<sup>15</sup> is hydrogen.

5 More preferably each R<sup>14</sup> is selected from hydrogen, chloro, fluoro, hydroxy, methyl, methoxy, trifluoromethoxy, benzyloxy, nitro, cyano and methylsulphonyl. Most preferably R<sup>14</sup> is selected from hydrogen, hydroxy, fluorine or nitro. Preferably 0-3 groups R<sup>14</sup> are substituents other than hydrogen.

10 Preferred groups R<sup>12</sup> include:

[1,2,3]thiadiazolo[5,4-b]pyridin-6-yl;

1H-Pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-2-yl;

2,3-Dihydro-[1,4]dioxino[2,3-b]pyridin-6-yl;

2,3-Dihydro-[1,4]dioxino[2,3-b]pyridin-7-yl;

15 2,3-Dihydro-[1,4]dioxino[2,3-c]pyridin-7-yl;

2,3-dihydro-benzo[1,4]dioxin-6-yl;

2-oxo-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrido[2,3-b][1,4]oxazin-7-yl;

2-oxo-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrido[2,3-b][1,4]thiazin-7-yl;

3,4-dihydro-2H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-6-yl;

20 3-Methyl-2-oxo-2,3-dihydro-benzooxazol-6-yl;

3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-6-yl;

3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]oxazin-6-yl;

4H-benzo[1,4]thiazin-3-one-6-yl;

4-oxo-4H-pyrido[1,2-a]pyrimidin-2-yl;

25 6-nitro-benzo[1,3]dioxol-5-yl;

7-fluoro-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-6-yl;

8-Hydroxy-1-oxo-1,2-dihydro-isoquinolin-3-yl;

8-hydroxyquinolin-2-yl;

benzo[1,2,3]thiadiazol-5-yl;

30 benzo[1,2,5]thiadiazol-5-yl;

benzothiazol-5-yl;

thiazolo-[5,4-b]pyridin-6-yl;

3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]thiazin-6-yl;

7-chloro-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]thiazin-6-yl;

35 7-fluoro-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]thiazin-6-yl, and

2-oxo-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrido[3,4-b][1,4]thiazin-7-yl.



Most preferred groups R<sup>12</sup> include:

- benzo[1,2,5]thiadiazol-5-yl;  
 4H-benzo[1,4] thiazin-3-one-6-yl;  
 5 2,3-dihydro-benzo[1,4]dioxin-6-yl;  
 benzo[1,2,3]thiadiazol-5-yl;  
 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-6-yl;  
 7-fluoro-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-benzo[1,4] oxazin-6-yl;  
 2-oxo-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrido[2,3-b][1,4]thiazin-7-yl;  
 10 2,3-Dihydro-[1,4]dioxino[2,3-c]pyridin-7-yl;  
 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]oxazin-6-yl;  
 [1,2,3]thiadiazolo[5,4-b]pyridin-6-yl;  
 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]thiazin-6-yl;  
 7-chloro-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]thiazin-6-yl;  
 15 7-fluoro-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]thiazin-6-yl, and  
 2-oxo-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrido[3,4-b][1,4]thiazin-7-yl.

Most especially preferred groups R<sup>12</sup> include:

- 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]thiazin-6-yl,  
 20 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]oxazin-6-yl, and  
 2,3-Dihydro-[1,4]dioxino[2,3-c]pyridin-7-yl.

Preferred compounds of this invention include:

- 6-({2-[1-(6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)piperidin-4-yl]ethylamino}methyl)-4H-pyrido[3,2-  
 25 b][1,4]oxazin-3-one;  
 6-({2-[1-(6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)piperidin-4-yl]ethylamino}methyl)-4H-pyrido[3,2-  
 b][1,4]thiazin-3-one;  
 (2,3-dihydro-[1,4]dioxino[2,3-c]pyridin-7-ylmethyl)-2-[1-(6-methoxy  
 quinolin-4-yl)piperidin-4-yl]ethylamine;  
 30 6-({2-[1-(6-methoxynaphthyridin-4-yl)piperidin-4-yl]ethylamino} methyl)-4H-  
 pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]oxazin-3-one;  
 6-({2-[1-(6-methoxynaphthyridin-4-yl)piperidin-4-yl]ethylamino} methyl)-4H-  
 pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]thiazin-3-one;  
 (2,3-dihydro-[1,4]dioxino[2,3-c]pyridin-7-ylmethyl)-{2-[1-(6-methoxy  
 35 naphthyridin-4-yl)piperidin-4-yl]ethyl}amine;

6-((2-[1-(3-chloro-6-methoxy-[1,5]quinolin-4-yl)phenyl]ethylamino) methyl)-4*H*-pyrido[3,2-*b*][1,4]oxazin-3-one;

6-((2-[1-(3-chloro-6-methoxy-[1,5]quinolin-4-yl)phenyl]ethylamino) methyl)-4*H*-pyrido[3,2-*b*][1,4]thiazin-3-one;

5 {2-[1-(3-chloro-6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)piperidin-4-yl]ethyl}-(2,3-dihydro[1,4]dioxino[2,3-*c*]pyridin-7-ylmethyl)amine;

6-((2-[1-(3-chloro-6-methoxy-[1,5]naphthyridin-4-yl)phenyl] ethylamino)methyl) - 4*H*-pyrido[3,2-*b*][1,4]oxazin-3-one;

10 6-((2-[1-(3-chloro-6-methoxy-[1,5]naphthyridin-4-yl)phenyl] ethylamino)methyl) - 4*H*-pyrido[3,2-*b*][1,4]thiazin-3-one;

{2-[1-(3-chloro-6-methoxynaphthyridin-4-yl)piperidin-4-yl]ethyl}-(2,3-dihydro[1,4]dioxino[2,3-*c*]pyridin-7-ylmethyl)amine;

6-((2-[4-(6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)piperazin-1-yl]ethylamino)methyl)-4*H*-pyrido[3,2-*b*][1,4]oxazin-3-one;

15 6-((2-[4-(6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)piperazin-1-yl]ethylamino)methyl)-4*H*-pyrido[3,2-*b*][1,4]thiazin-3-one;

(2,3-dihydro-[1,4]dioxino[2,3-*c*]pyridin-7-ylmethyl)-{2-[4-(6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)piperizin-yl]ethyl}amine;

20 6-((2-[4-(6-methoxynaphthyridin-4-yl)piperazin-1-yl]ethylamino) methyl)-4*H*-pyrido[3,2-*b*][1,4]oxazin-3-one;

6-((2-[4-(6-methoxynaphthyridin-4-yl)piperazin-1-yl]ethylamino) methyl)-4*H*-pyrido[3,2-*b*][1,4]thiazin-3-one;

(2,3-dihydro-[1,4]dioxino[2,3-*c*]pyridin-7-ylmethyl)-{2-[4-(6-methoxynaphthyridin-4-yl)piperizin-1-yl]ethyl}amine;

25 6-((2-[4-(3-chloro-6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)piperazin-1-yl] ethylamino) methyl)-4*H*-pyrido[3,2-*b*][1,4]oxazin-3-one;

6-((2-[4-(3-chloro-6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)piperazin-1-yl] ethylamino) methyl)-4*H*-pyrido[3,2-*b*][1,4]thiazin-3-one;

30 {2-[4-(3-chloro-6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)piperazin-1-yl]ethyl}-(2,3-dihydro[1,4]dioxino[2,3-*c*]pyridin-7-ylmethyl)amine;

6-((2-[4-(3-chloro-6-methoxynaphthyridin-4-yl)piperazin-1-yl] ethylamino) methyl)-4*H*-pyrido[3,2-*b*][1,4]oxazin-3-one;

6-((2-[4-(3-chloro-6-methoxynaphthyridin-4-yl)piperazin-1-yl] ethylamino) methyl)-4*H*-pyrido[3,2-*b*][1,4]thiazin-3-one;

35 {2-[4-(3-chloro-6-methoxynaphthyridin-4-yl)piperazin-1-yl]ethyl}-(2,3-dihydro[1,4]dioxino[2,3-*c*]pyridin-7-ylmethyl)amine;

6-({2-[4-(6-Methoxy-[1,5]naphthyridin-4-yl)-3,6-dihydro-2 H -pyridin-1-yl]-2-oxo-ethylamino)-methyl) -4 H -pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]thiazin-3-one;

N-(2-{1-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]-4-piperidinyl}ethyl)-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]thiazine-6-carboxamide;

5 N-(2-{1-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]-4-piperidinyl}ethyl)-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-1,4-benzothiazine-6-sulfonamide;

N-methyl-N-(2-{1-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]-4-piperidinyl} ethyl)-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]thiazine-6-carboxamide;

10 N-methyl-N-(2-{1-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]-4-piperidinyl} ethyl)-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-1,4-benzothiazine-6-sulfonamide;

N-(2-{1-[3-chloro-6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]-4-piperidinyl} ethyl)-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-1,4-benzothiazine-6-sulfonamide;

7-(((2-{4-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]-1-piperazinyl}ethyl) oxy] methyl)-2,3-dihydro[1,4]dioxino[2,3-c]pyridine;

15 N-(2-{4-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]-1-piperazinyl}ethyl)-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]thiazine-6-carboxamide;

N-methyl-N-(2-{4-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]-1-piperazinyl} ethyl)-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]thiazine-6-carboxamide;

20 N-(2-{4-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]-1-piperazinyl}ethyl)-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-1,4-benzothiazine-6-sulfonamide;

N-methyl-N-(2-{4-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]-1-piperazinyl} ethyl)-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-1,4-benzothiazine-6-sulfonamide;

6-(((2-{4-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]hexahydro-1H-1,4-diazepin-1-yl}ethyl)amino)methyl)-2H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]thiazin-3(4H)-one;

25 N-(2-{4-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]hexahydro-1H-1,4-diazepin-1-yl}ethyl)-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-1,4-benzothiazine-6-sulfonamide;

6-(((2-{(1R,4R)-5-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]-2,5-diazabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl}ethyl)amino)methyl)-2H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]thiazin-3(4H)-one;

30 6-(((1-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]-4-piperidinyl)amino) methyl)-2H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]thiazin-3(4H)-one;

6-(((2-{4-hydroxy-1-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]-4-piperidinyl}ethyl)amino)methyl)-2H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]thiazin-3(4H)-one;

6-(((2-{4-hydroxy-1-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]-4-piperidinyl}ethyl)amino)methyl)-2H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one;

35 N-(2-{4-hydroxy-1-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]-4-piperidinyl}ethyl)-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-1,4-benzothiazine-6-sulfonamide;

6-[[2-(4-[7-fluoro-6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]-1-piperazinyl)ethyl)amino]methyl]-2H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]thiazin-3(4H)-one;

6-[[2-(4-[7-fluoro-6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]-1-piperazinyl)ethyl)amino]methyl]-2H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one; or

5 a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or salts thereof.

Unless otherwise defined, the term (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkyl when used alone or when forming part of other groups (such as the 'alkoxy' group) includes substituted or unsubstituted, straight or branched chain alkyl groups containing 1 to 6 carbon atoms. Examples of (C<sub>1-3</sub>)alkyl include methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, and isopropyl groups.

10 The term (C<sub>2-6</sub>)alkenyl means a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group of 2 to 6 carbon atoms, wherein one carbon-carbon single bond is replaced by a carbon-carbon double bond. Examples of (C<sub>2-6</sub>)alkenyl include ethylene, 1-propene, 2-propene, 1-butene, 2-butene, and isobutene. Both cis and trans isomers are included.

15 The term (C<sub>3-7</sub>)cycloalkyl refers to substituted or unsubstituted carbocyclic system of three to seven carbon atoms, which may contain up to two unsaturated carbon-carbon bonds. Examples of (C<sub>3-7</sub>)cycloalkyl include cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclopentenyl, cyclohexyl, cyclohexenyl, and cycloheptyl.

20 Unless otherwise defined, suitable substituents for any (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkoxy, (C<sub>2-6</sub>)alkenyl, and (C<sub>3-7</sub>)cycloalkyl groups includes up to three substituents selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, halogen, nitro, cyano, carboxy, amino, amidino, sulphonamido, unsubstituted (C<sub>1-3</sub>)alkoxy, trifluoromethyl, acyloxy.

Halo or halogen includes fluoro, chloro, bromo and iodo.

Haloalkyl moieties include 1-3 halogen atoms.

25 Unless otherwise defined, the term "heterocyclic" as used herein includes optionally substituted aromatic and non-aromatic, single and fused, rings suitably containing up to four hetero-atoms in each ring selected from oxygen, nitrogen and sulphur, which rings may be unsubstituted or C-substituted by, for example, up to three groups selected from (C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylthio; halo; halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkoxy; halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl; (C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl; (C<sub>2-4</sub>)alkenyl; hydroxy; hydroxy, (C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl; mercapto(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl; (C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkoxy; nitro; 30 cyano, carboxy; (C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsulphonyl; (C<sub>2-4</sub>)alkenylsulphonyl; or aminosulphonyl wherein the amino group is optionally substituted by (C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl or (C<sub>2-4</sub>)alkenyl.

Each heterocyclic ring suitably has from 4 to 7, preferably 5 or 6, ring atoms. A fused heterocyclic ring system may include carbocyclic rings and need include only one heterocyclic ring.

Compounds within the invention containing a heterocyclyl group may occur in two or more tautomeric forms depending on the nature of the heterocyclyl group; all such tautomeric forms are included within the scope of the invention.

Where an amino group forms part of a single or fused non-aromatic heterocyclic ring as defined above suitable optional substituents in such substituted amino groups include H; trifluoromethyl; (C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl optionally substituted by hydroxy, (C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkoxy, (C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylthio, halo or trifluoromethyl; (C<sub>2-4</sub>)alkenyl;

When used herein the term "aryl", includes optionally substituted phenyl and naphthyl.

Aryl groups may be optionally substituted with up to five, preferably up to three, groups selected from (C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylthio; halo; halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkoxy; halo(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl; (C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl; (C<sub>2-4</sub>)alkenyl; hydroxy; hydroxy(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl; mercapto(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl; (C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkoxy; nitro; cyano; carboxy; amino or aminocarbonyl optionally substituted by (C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl; (C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylsulphonyl; (C<sub>2-4</sub>)alkenylsulphonyl.

The term "acyl" includes formyl and (C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylcarbonyl group.

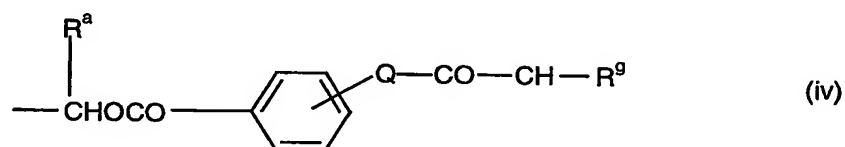
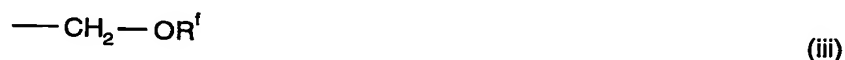
Some of the compounds of this invention may be crystallised or recrystallised from solvents such as aqueous and organic solvents. In such cases solvates may be formed. This invention includes within its scope stoichiometric solvates including hydrates as well as compounds containing variable amounts of water that may be produced by processes such as lyophilisation.

Since the compounds of formula (I) are intended for use in pharmaceutical compositions it will readily be understood that they are each provided in substantially pure form, for example at least 60% pure, more suitably at least 75% pure and preferably at least 85%, especially at least 98% pure (% are on a weight for weight basis). Impure preparations of the compounds may be used for preparing the more pure forms used in the pharmaceutical compositions; these less pure preparations of the compounds should contain at least 1%, more suitably at least 5% and preferably from 10 to 59% of a compound of the formula (I) or pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof.

Pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives of the above-mentioned compounds of formula (I) include the free base form or their acid addition or quaternary ammonium salts, for example their salts with mineral acids e.g. hydrochloric, hydrobromic, sulphuric nitric or phosphoric acids, or organic acids, e.g. acetic, fumaric, succinic, maleic, citric, benzoic, p-toluenesulphonic, methanesulphonic, naphthalenesulphonic acid or tartaric acids. Compounds of formula (I) may also be prepared as the N-oxide. Compounds of formula (I) having a free carboxy group may also be prepared as an *in vivo* hydrolysable ester. The invention extends to all such derivatives.

Examples of suitable pharmaceutically acceptable *in vivo* hydrolysable ester-forming groups include those forming esters which break down readily in the human body to leave the parent acid or its salt.

Suitable groups of this type include those of part formulae (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v):



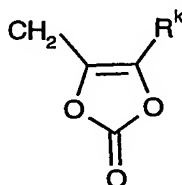
wherein  $\text{R}^a$  is hydrogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-6) alkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-7) cycloalkyl, methyl, or phenyl,  $\text{R}^b$  is (C<sub>1</sub>-6) alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-6) alkoxy, phenyl, benzyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-7) cycloalkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-7) cycloalkyloxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-6) alkyl (C<sub>3</sub>-7) cycloalkyl, 1-amino (C<sub>1</sub>-6) alkyl, or

1-(C<sub>1</sub>-6 alkyl)amino (C<sub>1</sub>-6) alkyl; or  $\text{R}^a$  and  $\text{R}^b$  together form a 1,2-phenylene group optionally substituted by one or two methoxy groups;  $\text{R}^c$  represents (C<sub>1</sub>-6) alkylene optionally substituted with a methyl or ethyl group and  $\text{R}^d$  and  $\text{R}^e$  independently represent (C<sub>1</sub>-6) alkyl;  $\text{R}^f$  represents (C<sub>1</sub>-6) alkyl;  $\text{R}^g$  represents hydrogen or phenyl optionally substituted by up to three groups selected from halogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-6) alkyl, or (C<sub>1</sub>-6) alkoxy; Q is oxygen or NH;  $\text{R}^h$  is hydrogen or

(C<sub>1</sub>-6) alkyl;  $\text{R}^i$  is hydrogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-6) alkyl optionally substituted by halogen, (C<sub>2</sub>-6) alkenyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-6) alkoxy, aryl or heteroaryl; or  $\text{R}^h$  and  $\text{R}^i$  together form (C<sub>1</sub>-6) alkylene;  $\text{R}^j$  represents hydrogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-6) alkyl or (C<sub>1</sub>-6) alkoxy; and  $\text{R}^k$  represents (C<sub>1</sub>-8) alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-8) alkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-6) alkoxy(C<sub>1</sub>-6)alkoxy or aryl.

Examples of suitable *in vivo* hydrolysable ester groups include, for example, acyloxy(C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkyl groups such as acetoxymethyl, pivaloyloxymethyl,  $\alpha$ -acetoxyethyl,  $\alpha$ -pivaloyloxyethyl, 1-(cyclohexylcarbonyloxy)prop-1-yl, and (1-aminoethyl)carbonyloxymethyl; (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkoxycarbonyloxy(C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkyl groups, such as ethoxycarbonyloxymethyl,  $\alpha$ -ethoxycarbonyloxyethyl and propoxycarbonyloxyethyl; di(C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkylamino(C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkyl especially di(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkylamino(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl groups such as dimethylaminomethyl, dimethylaminoethyl, diethylaminomethyl or diethylaminoethyl; 2-((C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkoxycarbonyl)-2-(C<sub>2-6</sub>)alkenyl groups such as 2-(isobutoxycarbonyl)pent-2-enyl and 2-(ethoxycarbonyl)but-2-enyl; lactone groups such as phthalidyl and dimethoxyphthalidyl.

A further suitable pharmaceutically acceptable *in vivo* hydrolysable ester-forming group is that of the formula:



wherein R<sup>k</sup> is hydrogen, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl or phenyl.

R is preferably hydrogen.

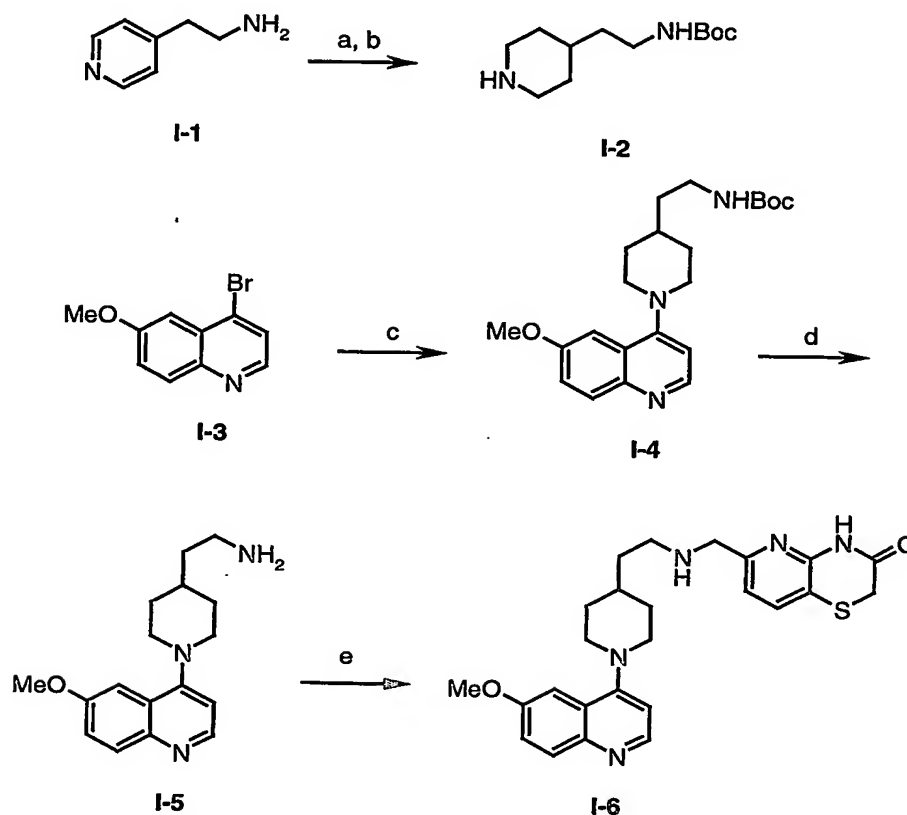
Compounds of formula (I) may also be prepared as the corresponding N-oxides.

Certain of the compounds of formula (I) may exist in the form of optical isomers, e.g. diastereoisomers and mixtures of isomers in all ratios, e.g. racemic mixtures. The invention includes all such forms, in particular the pure isomeric forms. For example the invention includes compound in which an A-B group CH(OH)-CH<sub>2</sub> is in either isomeric configuration, the *R*-isomer is preferred. The different isomeric forms may be separated or resolved one from the other by conventional methods, or any given isomer may be obtained by conventional synthetic methods or by stereospecific or asymmetric syntheses.

The compounds of the present invention were prepared by the methods illustrated in Schemes I, II, and VIII.

Scheme I

5



**Reagents and Conditions:** (a)  $(\text{Boc})_2\text{O}$ , THF, RT; (b)  $\text{PtO}_2$ , 1N HCl,  $\text{H}_2$  (1 atm), 12 h; (c) I-2,  $\text{EtN}(\text{i-Pr})_2$ , DMF, 100 °C, 18 h; (d) TFA,  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ , RT; (e) 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[1,4]thiazine-6-carboxaldehyde,  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , EtOH,  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ , then  $\text{NaBH}_4$ .

10

Pyridine (I-1) is reacted with di-*tert*-butyl dicarbonate or a similar commercially available Boc-reagent to afford I-2. The use of protecting groups to mask reactive functionality is well-known to those of skill in the art, and other protecting groups are listed in standard reference volumes, such as Greene, "Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis" (published by Wiley-Interscience).

15

Hydrogenation of the pyridine moiety under acidic conditions using an appropriate catalyst, such as  $\text{Pt}_2\text{O}$ , or others listed in standard reference books such as Rylander, "Hydrogenation Methods" (published by Academic Press) provides the piperidine I-2.

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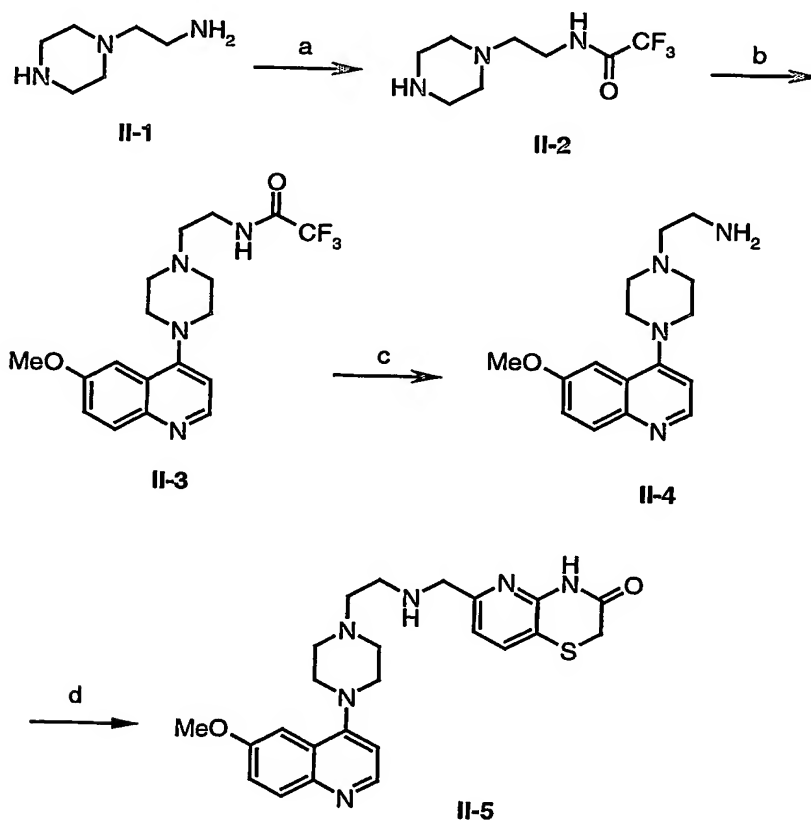
Reaction of the piperidine I-2 with an appropriately substituted pyridine electrophile I-3



under thermal conditions provides compound **I-4**. See (*J. Med. Chem.* **2002**, *45*, 4975) for similar reaction examples. Removal of the Boc protecting group is carried out under standard acidic conditions to give the free amine **I-5**. The primary amine derivative is then converted to a secondary amine **I-6** by reaction with an aldehyde and a suitable reducing agent.

For example, 2-[1-(6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)piperidin-4-yl]ethanamine is converted to an imine by reaction with an aldehyde in protic or aprotic solvents such as DMF, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, EtOH or CH<sub>3</sub>CN. The imine is subsequently or simultaneously reacted with a suitable reducing agent such as NaBH<sub>4</sub>, NaBH(OAc)<sub>3</sub> or NaBH<sub>3</sub>CN in solvent. Depending on whether acid neutralization is required, an added base, such as triethylamine (Et<sub>3</sub>N), diisopropylethylamine ((i-Pr)<sub>2</sub>NEt), or K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, may be used. Many additional methods for reductive aminations are known, and can be found in standard reference books, such as "Compendium of Organic Synthetic Methods", Vol. I - VI (published by Wiley-Interscience).

Scheme II



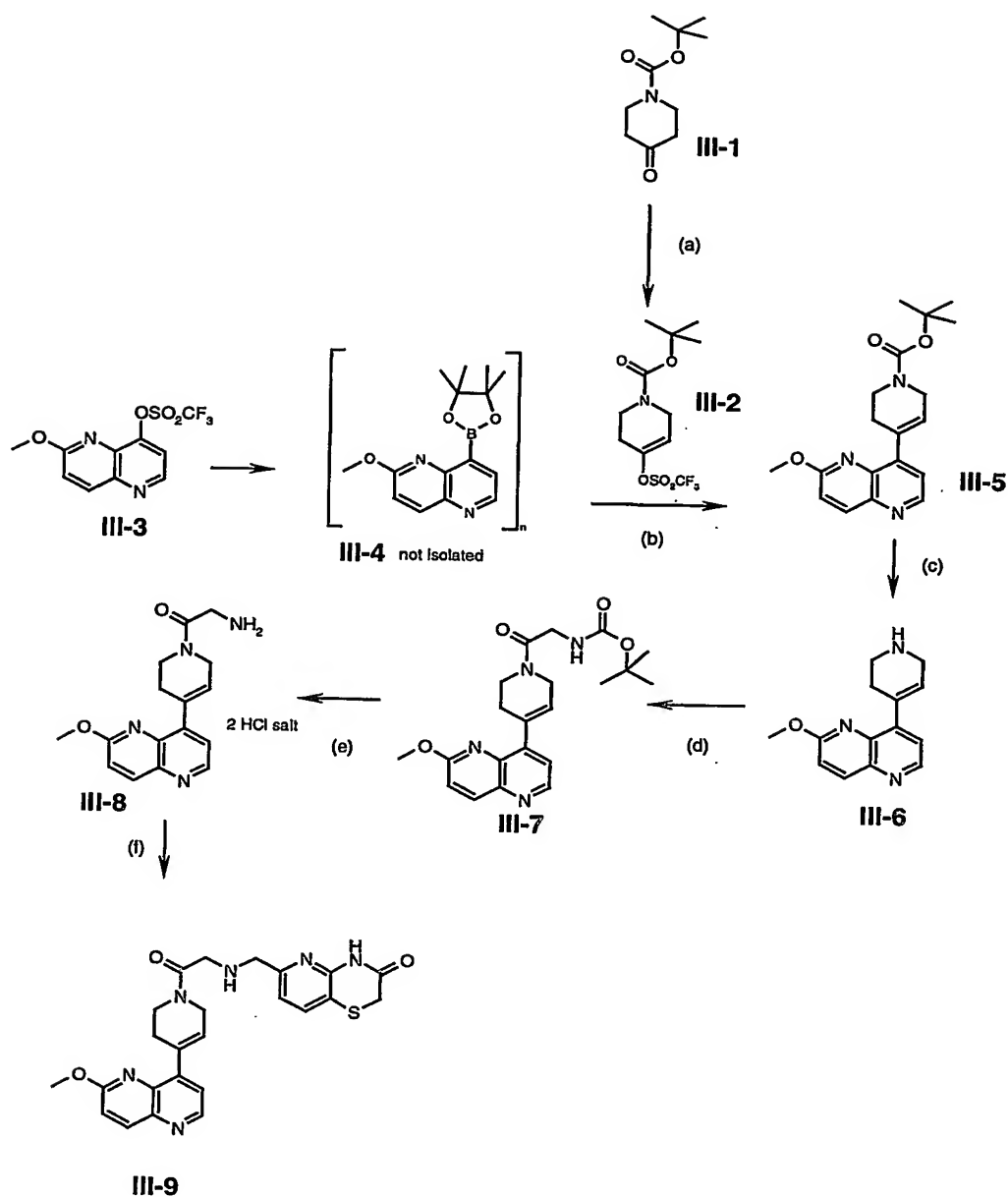
**Reagents and Conditions:** (a) Ethyl trifluoroacetate, THF, RT; (b) **I-3**, Et<sub>3</sub>N, DMF, 100 °C, 18 h; (c) K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, MeOH, H<sub>2</sub>O, RT; (d) 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[1,4]thiazine-6-carboxaldehyde, Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, EtOH, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, then NaBH<sub>4</sub>.

Piperazine (**II-1**) is reacted with ethyl trifluoroacetate or a similar commercially available acylating reagent to afford (**II-2**). The use of protecting groups to mask reactive functionality is well-known to those of skill in the art, and other protecting groups are listed in standard reference volumes, such as Greene, "Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis" (published by Wiley-Interscience).

Reaction of the piperazine (**II-2**) with an appropriately substituted pyridine electrophile (**I-3**) under thermal conditions provides compound (**II-3**). See (*J. Med. Chem.* **2002**, *45*, 4975) for similar reaction examples. Removal of the acyl protecting group is carried out under standard saponification conditions to give the free amine (**II-4**). The primary amine derivative is then converted to a secondary amine (**II-5**) by reaction with an aldehyde and a suitable reducing agent.

For example, 2-[4-(6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)piperazin-1-yl]ethylamine is converted to an imine by reaction with an aldehyde in protic or aprotic solvents such as DMF, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, EtOH or CH<sub>3</sub>CN. The imine is subsequently or simultaneously reacted with a suitable reducing agent such as NaBH<sub>4</sub>, NaBH(OAc)<sub>3</sub> or NaBH<sub>3</sub>CN in solvent. Depending on whether acid neutralization is required, an added base, such as triethylamine (Et<sub>3</sub>N), diisopropylethylamine ((i-Pr)<sub>2</sub>NEt), or K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, may be used. Many additional methods for reductive aminations are known, and can be found in standard reference books, such as "Compendium of Organic Synthetic Methods", Vol. I - VI (published by Wiley-Interscience).

## Scheme III



- 5 **Reagents and Conditions:** (a) LDA, -78°C, THF, then N-phenyltrifluoromethanesulfonimide; (b) PdCl<sub>2</sub>(dppf), KOAc, dppf, bispinacolatodiboron, 1,4-dioxane, 48h, 90°C, followed by PdCl<sub>2</sub>(dppf), potassium carbonate, 80°C 72h; (c) TFA, DCM, 1h, RT, then sodium bicarbonate; (d) N-boc-glycine, HATU, triethylamine, DMF, 18h, RT; (e) 4M HCL, 1,4-dioxane, CHCl<sub>3</sub>, 15 min, RT; (f) 3-Oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]thiazine-6-carbaldehyde NaCNBH<sub>3</sub>, MeOH, 18hr, RT.

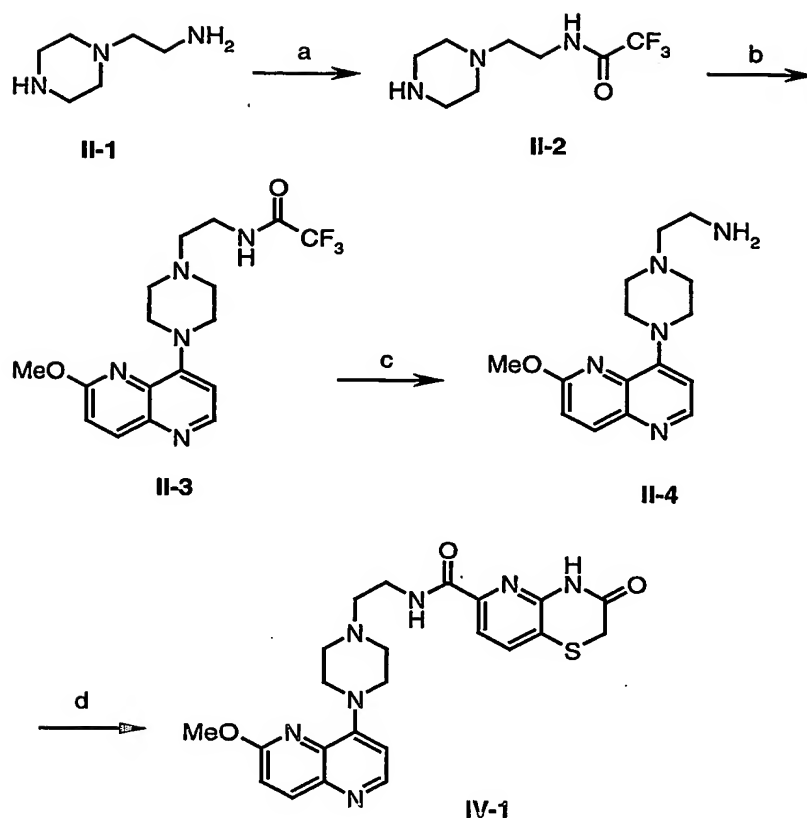
Ketone (III-1) is reacted with LDA and then with N-phenyltrifluoromethane sulfonimide to give triflate (I-2) see (Synthesis 1991, 993). Triflate (III-3) is reacted under palladium catalysis to provide the crude intermediate (III-4) which is further reacted with (III-2) to give (III-5), see (Tetrahedron Letters 1997, 38 3447).

Removal of the Boc protecting group is carried out under standard acidic conditions to give the free amine (III-6). The amine derivative is then coupled with N-Boc-glycine under standard HATU coupling conditions to give (III-7).

Removal of the Boc protecting group is carried out under standard acidic conditions to give the free amine (III-8). The primary amine derivative is then converted to a secondary amine (III-9) by reaction with an aldehyde and a suitable reducing agent. For example, 2-Amino-1-[4-(6-methoxy-[1,5]naphthyridin-4-yl)-3,6-dihydro-2 H -pyridin-1-yl]-ethanone is converted to an imine by reaction with an aldehyde in protic or aprotic solvents such as DMF, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, EtOH or CH<sub>3</sub>CN.

The imine is subsequently or simultaneously reacted with a suitable reducing agent such as NaBH<sub>4</sub>, NaBH(OAc)<sub>3</sub> or NaBH<sub>3</sub>CN in solvent. Depending on whether acid neutralization is required, an added base, such as triethylamine (Et<sub>3</sub>N), diisopropylethylamine ((i-Pr)<sub>2</sub>NEt), or K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, may be used. Many additional methods for reductive aminations are known, and can be found in standard reference books, such as "Compendium of Organic Synthetic Methods", Vol. I - VI (published by Wiley-Interscience).

## Scheme IV



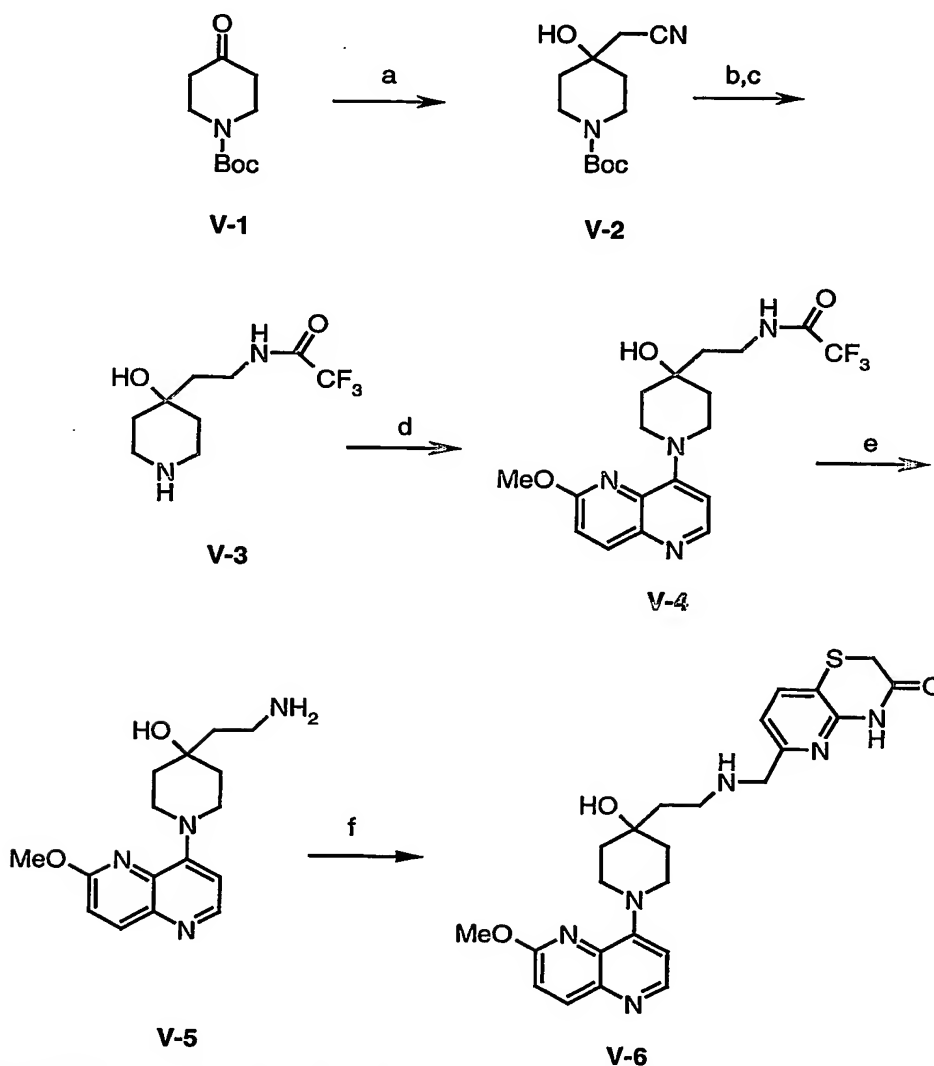
- 5 **Reagents and Conditions:** (a) Ethyl trifluoroacetate, THF, RT; (b) **I-3**, Et<sub>3</sub>N, DMF, 100 °C, 18 h; (c) K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, MeOH, H<sub>2</sub>O, RT; (d) 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]thiazine-6-carboxylic acid, EDC, HOBT, (*i*-Pr)<sub>2</sub>NEt, DMF, RT.

10 Piperazine (**II-1**) is reacted with ethyl trifluoroacetate or a similar commercially available acylating reagent to afford (**II-2**). The use of protecting groups to mask reactive functionality is well-known to those of skill in the art, and other protecting groups are listed in standard reference volumes, such as Greene, "Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis" (published by Wiley-Interscience).

15 Reaction of the piperazine (**II-2**) with an appropriately substituted pyridine electrophile (**I-3**) under thermal conditions provides compound (**II-3**). See (*J. Med. Chem.* **2002**, *45*, 4975) for similar reaction examples. Removal of the acyl protecting group is carried out under standard saponification conditions to give the free amine (**II-4**). The primary amine derivative is then converted to a carboxamide (**IV-1**) by reaction with an acid and a suitable peptide-coupling agent.

For example, 2-[4-(6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)piperazin-1-yl]ethylamine is converted to an amide by reaction with an acid in aprotic solvents such as DMF, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, or CH<sub>3</sub>CN. Depending on whether acid neutralization is required, an added base, such as triethylamine (Et<sub>3</sub>N), diisopropylethylamine ((i-Pr)<sub>2</sub>NEt), or K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, may be used. The active coupling reagent (DCC, EDC, BOP-Cl) is present in situ with the amine and acid reactants. Many additional methods for peptide couplings are known, and can be found in standard reference books.

Scheme V



**Reagents and Conditions:** (a) LDA, THF, -78 °C to RT; BrCH<sub>2</sub>CN; (b) LiAlH<sub>4</sub>, THF, 0 °C then CF<sub>3</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>Et; (c) TFA, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, RT; (d) I-3, EtN(i-Pr)<sub>2</sub>, DMF, 100 °C, 18 h; (e) K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, MeOH, H<sub>2</sub>O, RT; (f) 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[1,4]thiazine-6-carboxaldehyde, Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, EtOH, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, then NaBH<sub>4</sub>.

Pyridone (V-1) is reacted with the lithium anion formed from bromoacetonitrile and butyllithium to form the alkylated product (V-2). The generation of lithium nucleophiles for the purpose of alkylation is well known to those skilled in the art.

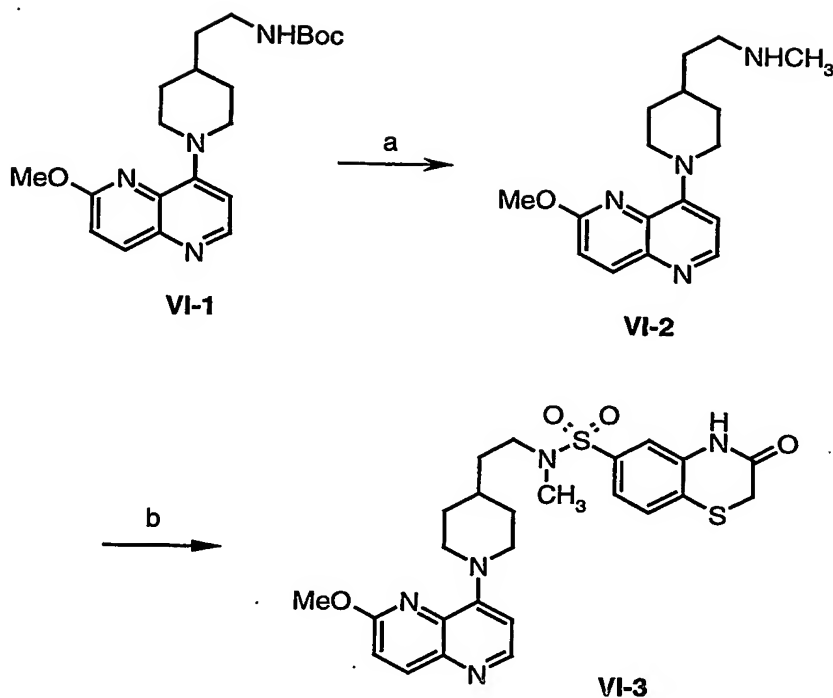
5       The nitrile (V-2) is reduced with a hydride reagent such as LiAlH<sub>4</sub> or other similar commercially available reagent to afford a primary amine product.

      This product is subsequently protected as a trifluoromethyl amide to give (V-3). The use of protecting groups to mask reactive functionality is well-known to those of skill in the art, and other protecting groups are listed in standard reference volumes, such as  
10    Greene, "Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis" (published by Wiley-Interscience).

      Reaction of the piperidine (V-3) with an appropriately substituted pyridine electrophile such as (I-3), under thermal conditions provides compound (V-4). See (*J. Med. Chem.* **2002**, *45*, 4975) for similar reaction examples. Removal of the trifluoroacetamide group under basic aqueous conditions provides the primary amine (V-  
15    5). The primary amine derivative is then converted to a secondary amine (V-6) by reaction with an aldehyde and a suitable reducing agent.

      For example, 2-[1-(6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)piperidin-4-yl]ethylamine is converted to an imine by reaction with an aldehyde in protic or aprotic solvents such as DMF, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, EtOH or CH<sub>3</sub>CN. The imine is subsequently or simultaneously reacted with a suitable  
20    reducing agent such as NaBH<sub>4</sub>, NaBH(OAc)<sub>3</sub> or NaBH<sub>3</sub>CN in solvent. Depending on whether acid neutralization is required, an added base, such as triethylamine (Et<sub>3</sub>N), diisopropylethylamine ((i-Pr)<sub>2</sub>NEt), or K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, may be used. Many additional methods for reductive aminations are known, and can be found in standard reference books, such as "Compendium of Organic Synthetic Methods", Vol.I - VI (published by Wiley-Interscience).

## Scheme VI



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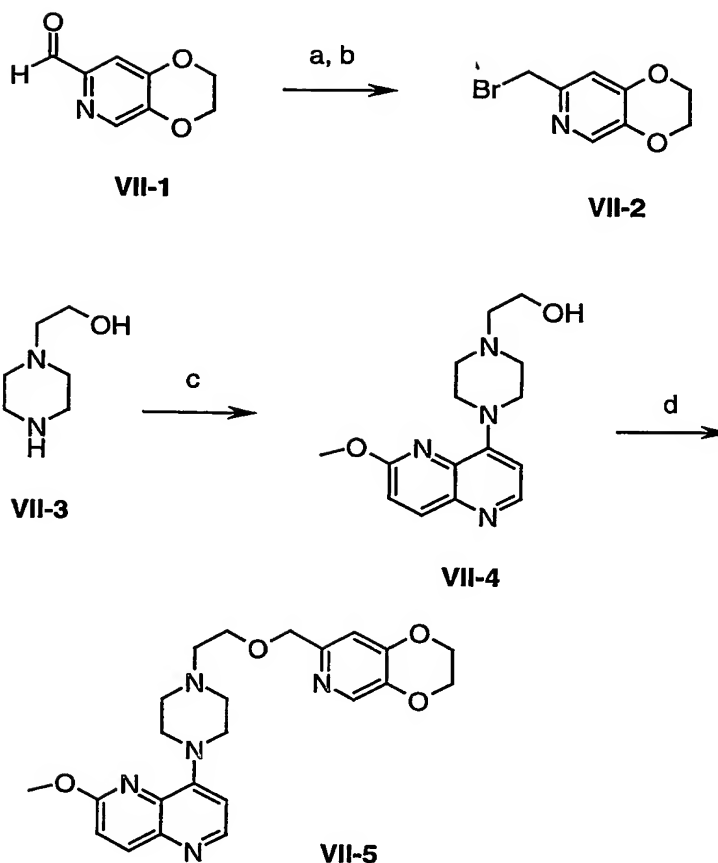
**Reagents and Conditions:** (a)  $\text{LiAlH}_4$ , THF, 60 °C, 12h; (b) 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-1,4-benzothiazine-6-sulfonyl chloride,  $(i\text{-Pr})_2\text{NEt}$ ,  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ , RT .

10 The Boc-protected primary amine (VI-1) is converted to a secondary N-methyl amine by heating with  $\text{LiAlH}_4$  in THF or in another suitable polar aprotic solvent.

The secondary amine (VI-2) was then converted to a sulfonamide by reaction with a sulfonyl chloride compound in the presence of an acid scavenger reagent, such as  $i\text{-Pr}_2\text{NEt}$  or  $\text{Et}_3\text{N}$ , to give the product (VI-3).

15



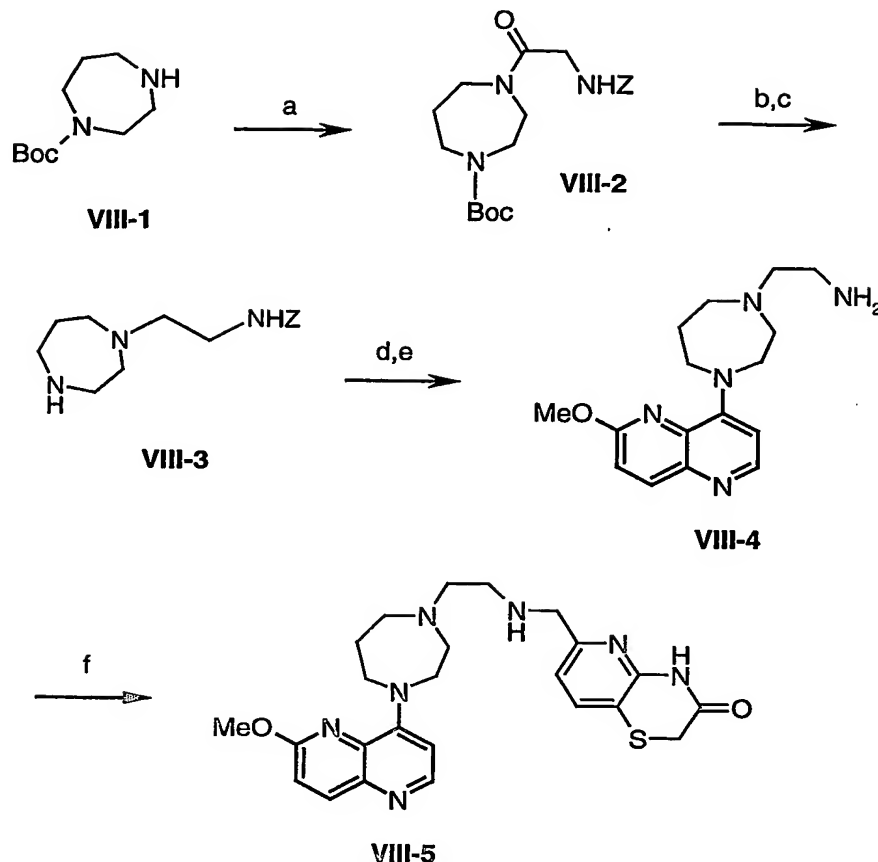
Scheme VII

**Reagents and Conditions:** (a) NaBH<sub>4</sub>, EtOH, RT, 12h; (b) PBr<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>; (c) III-3, DMF, 100 °C; (d) VII-2, NaH, DMF, 0 °C to RT.

Aldehyde (**VII-1**) was reduced with a hydride reducing agent such as NaBH<sub>4</sub> to provide the corresponding alcohol. The alcohol is then converted to a bromide using a brominating reagent (PBr<sub>3</sub>, HBr, etc.) to afford compound (**VII-2**).

The piperazine alcohol (**VII-3**) was reacted under thermal conditions with a naphthyridine electrophile to give product (**VII-4**). The alcohol (**VII-4**) was then fully deprotonated using a strong base, such as NaH, and subsequently reacted with bromide (**VII-2**) in a polar aprotic solvent to afford the ether (**VII-5**).

## Scheme VIII



**Reagents and Conditions:** (a) Z-Gly, EDC, HOBt,  $(i\text{-Pr})_2\text{NEt}$ ,  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ ; (b) TFA,  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ , RT; (c)  $\text{LiAlH}_4$ , THF,  $0^\circ\text{C}$ ; (d) **I-3**,  $\text{EtN}(i\text{-Pr})_2$ , DMF,  $100^\circ\text{C}$ , 18 h; (e) 10% Pd/C,  $\text{H}_2$  (50 psi), EtOH, RT; (f) 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[1,4]thiazine-6-carboxaldehyde,  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , EtOH,  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ , then  $\text{NaBH}_4$ .

The secondary amine derivative (**VIII-1**) is then converted to a carboxamide (**VIII-2**) by reaction with an acid and a suitable peptide-coupling agent. For example, Z-Glycine is converted to an amide by reaction with an amine in aprotic solvents such as DMF,  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ , or  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ . Depending on whether acid neutralization is required, an added base, such as triethylamine ( $\text{Et}_3\text{N}$ ), diisopropylethylamine ( $(i\text{-Pr})_2\text{NEt}$ ), or  $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$ , may be used.

The active coupling reagent (DCC, EDC, BOP-Cl) is present in situ with the amine and acid reactants. Many additional methods for peptide couplings are known, and can be

found in standard reference books. The Boc group of (VIII-2) is removed under acidic conditions using TFA. The amide functionality is reduced with a hydride reagent, such as  $\text{LiAlH}_4$ , to give the secondary amine (VIII-3). The amine is then heated together with a suitably reactive electrophilic heterocycle to afford the naphthyridine compound (VIII-4).

5       The primary amine derivative (VIII-4) is then converted to a secondary amine (VIII-5) by reaction with an aldehyde and a suitable reducing agent. For example, amine (VIII-4) is converted to an imine by reaction with 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[1,4]thiazine-6-carboxaldehyde in protic or aprotic solvents such as DMF,  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ , EtOH or  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ . The imine is subsequently or simultaneously reacted with a suitable reducing agent such as  
10    $\text{NaBH}_4$ ,  $\text{NaBH}(\text{OAc})_3$  or  $\text{NaBH}_3\text{CN}$  in solvent to give (VIII-5). Depending on whether acid neutralization is required, an added base, such as triethylamine ( $\text{Et}_3\text{N}$ ), diisopropylethylamine ( $(i\text{-Pr})_2\text{NEt}$ ), or  $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$ , may be used. Many additional methods for reductive aminations are known, and can be found in standard reference books, such as  
15   "Compendium of Organic Synthetic Methods", Vol. I - VI (published by Wiley-Interscience).

The antibacterial compounds according to the invention may be formulated for administration in any convenient way for use in human or veterinary medicine, by analogy with other antibacterials.

20       The pharmaceutical compositions of the invention include those in a form adapted for oral, topical or parenteral use and may be used for the treatment of bacterial infection in mammals including humans.

The composition may be formulated for administration by any route. The compositions may be in the form of tablets, capsules, powders, granules, lozenges, creams or liquid preparations, such as oral or sterile parenteral solutions or suspensions.

25       The topical formulations of the present invention may be presented as, for instance, ointments, creams or lotions, eye ointments and eye or ear drops, impregnated dressings and aerosols, and may contain appropriate conventional additives such as preservatives, solvents to assist drug penetration and emollients in ointments and creams.

30       The formulations may also contain compatible conventional carriers, such as cream or ointment bases and ethanol or oleyl alcohol for lotions. Such carriers may be present as from about 1% up to about 98% of the formulation. More usually they will form up to about 80% of the formulation.

35       Tablets and capsules for oral administration may be in unit dose presentation form, and may contain conventional excipients such as binding agents, for example syrup, acacia, gelatin, sorbitol, tragacanth, or polyvinylpyrrolidone; fillers, for example lactose, sugar, maize-starch, calcium phosphate, sorbitol or glycine; tableting lubricants, for

example magnesium stearate, talc, polyethylene glycol or silica; disintegrants, for example potato starch; or acceptable wetting agents such as sodium lauryl sulphate. The tablets may be coated according to methods well known in normal pharmaceutical practice. Oral liquid preparations may be in the form of, for example, aqueous or oily suspensions, solutions, emulsions, syrups or elixirs, or may be presented as a dry product for reconstitution with water or other suitable vehicle before use. Such liquid preparations may contain conventional additives, such as suspending agents, for example sorbitol, methyl cellulose, glucose syrup, gelatin, hydroxyethyl cellulose, carboxymethyl cellulose, aluminium stearate gel or hydrogenated edible fats, emulsifying agents, for example lecithin, sorbitan monooleate, or acacia; non-aqueous vehicles (which may include edible oils), for example almond oil, oily esters such as glycerine, propylene glycol, or ethyl alcohol; preservatives, for example methyl or propyl *p*-hydroxybenzoate or sorbic acid, and, if desired, conventional flavouring or colouring agents.

Suppositories will contain conventional suppository bases, e.g. cocoa-butter or other glyceride.

For parenteral administration, fluid unit dosage forms are prepared utilizing the compound and a sterile vehicle, water being preferred. The compound, depending on the vehicle and concentration used, can be either suspended or dissolved in the vehicle. In preparing solutions the compound can be dissolved in water for injection and filter sterilised before filling into a suitable vial or ampoule and sealing.

Advantageously, agents such as a local anaesthetic, preservative and buffering agents can be dissolved in the vehicle. To enhance the stability, the composition can be frozen after filling into the vial and the water removed under vacuum. The dry lyophilized powder is then sealed in the vial and an accompanying vial of water for injection may be supplied to reconstitute the liquid prior to use. Parenteral suspensions are prepared in substantially the same manner except that the compound is suspended in the vehicle instead of being dissolved and sterilization cannot be accomplished by filtration. The compound can be sterilised by exposure to ethylene oxide before suspending in the sterile vehicle. Advantageously, a surfactant or wetting agent is included in the composition to facilitate uniform distribution of the compound.

The compositions may contain from 0.1% by weight, preferably from 10-60% by weight, of the active material, depending on the method of administration. Where the compositions comprise dosage units, each unit will preferably contain from 50-500 mg of the active ingredient. The dosage as employed for adult human treatment will preferably range from 100 to 3000 mg per day, for instance 1500 mg per day depending on the route

and frequency of administration. Such a dosage corresponds to 1.5 to 50 mg/kg per day. Suitably the dosage is from 5 to 20 mg/kg per day.

No toxicological effects are indicated when a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof is administered in the above-mentioned dosage range.

The compound of formula (I) may be the sole therapeutic agent in the compositions of the invention or a combination with other antibacterials. If the other antibacterial is a  $\beta$ -lactam then a  $\beta$ -lactamase inhibitor may also be employed.

Compounds of formula (I) are active against a wide range of organisms including both Gram-negative and Gram-positive organisms.

All publications, including but not limited to patents and patent applications, cited in this specification are herein incorporated by reference as if each individual publication were specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference herein as though fully set forth.

The following examples illustrate the preparation of certain compounds of formula (I) and the activity of certain compounds of formula (I) against various bacterial organisms.

Abbreviations in the examples, include:

RT = room temperature;

ES = Electrospray mass spec;

LCMS = Liquid chromatography mass spec; and

APCI+ = Atmospheric pressure chemical ionisation mass spec.

Certain reagents also are abbreviated herein. DCC refers to dicyclohexylcarbodiimide, DMAP refers to dimethylaminopyridine, DIEA refers to diisopropylethyl amine, EDC refers to 1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide, hydrochloride. HOBt refers to 1-hydroxybenzotriazole, THF refers to tetrahydrofuran, DIEA refers to diisopropylethylamine, DEAD refers to diethyl azodicarboxylate,  $\text{PPh}_3$  refers to triphenylphosphine, DIAD refers to diisopropyl azodicarboxylate, DME refers to dimethoxyethane, DMF refers to dimethylformamide, NBS refers to N-bromosuccinimide, Pd/C refers to a palladium on carbon catalyst, PPA refers to polyphosphoric acid, DPPA refers to diphenylphosphoryl azide, BOP refers to benzotriazol-1-yloxy-tris(dimethyl-amino)phosphonium hexafluorophosphate, HF refers to hydrofluoric acid, TEA refers to triethylamine, TFA refers to trifluoroacetic acid, PCC refers to pyridinium chlorochromate.

The Examples set forth below are illustrative of the present invention and are not intended to limit, in any way, the scope of the present invention.

### EXAMPLES

5

Standard spectroscopic, characterization or identification techniques as conventionally known in the art were used to analyze, identify or characterize the compounds of the present invention.

10 Proton nuclear magnetic resonance ( $^1\text{H}$  NMR) spectra were recorded at 300 MHz, and chemical shifts are reported in parts per million ( $\delta$ ) downfield from the internal standard tetramethylsilane (TMS). Abbreviations for NMR data are as follows: s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, m = multiplet, dd = doublet of doublets, dt = doublet of triplets, app = apparent, br = broad. J indicates the NMR coupling constant measured in Hertz.  $\text{CDCl}_3$  is deuteriochloroform,  $\text{DMSO-d}_6$  is hexadeuteriodimethylsulfoxide, and  
15  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$  or  $\text{d}_4\text{-CH}_3\text{OH}$  is tetradeuteriomethanol.

Mass spectra were obtained using electrospray (ES) ionization techniques. Elemental analyses were performed by Quantitative Technologies Inc., Whitehouse, NJ.

Melting points were obtained on a Thomas-Hoover melting point apparatus and are uncorrected.

20

All temperatures are reported in degrees Celsius. E. Merck Silica Gel 60 F-254 thin layer plates were used for thin layer chromatography. Flash chromatography was carried out on E. Merck Kieselgel 60 (230-400 mesh) silica gel. Analytical HPLC was performed on Beckman chromatography systems. Preparative HPLC was performed using Gilson chromatography systems. ODS refers to an octadecylsilyl derivatized silica  
25 gel chromatographic support. YMC ODS-AQ® is an ODS chromatographic support and is a registered trademark of YMC Co. Ltd., Kyoto, Japan. PRP-1® is a polymeric (styrene-divinylbenzene) chromatographic support, and is a registered trademark of Hamilton Co., Reno, Nevada. Celite® is a filter aid composed of acid-washed diatomaceous silica, and is a registered trademark of Manville Corp., Denver, Colorado.

### Preparation 1

#### Preparation of (2-Piperidin-4-ylethyl) carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester

5 a) (2-Pyridin-4-ylethyl) carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester

To solution of 4-(2-aminoethyl)piperidine (10.0 g, 81.8 mmole) in THF at RT was added di-*tert*-butyl dicarbonate (17.9 g, 81.8 mmole). After 1 hr, the reaction solution was concentrated and purified on silica (EtOAc) to give the title compound as a colorless oil (18.0 g, 99%): LC-MS (ES) m/e 223 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

10 b) (2-Piperidin-4-ylethyl) carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester

To solution of (2-pyridin-4-ylethyl) carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester (18.0 g, 81.0 mmole) in MeOH (250 mL) at RT was added 6N HCl (13.6 mL) and PtO<sub>2</sub> (900 mg). After 18 hr under a balloon of H<sub>2</sub> with vigorous stirring, the reaction solution was filtered  
15 through Celite® and concentrated under vacuum. The residue was dissolved in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and washed with saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub>. The organic phase was dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated to give the title compound as a colorless viscous oil (17.6 g, 95%): LC-MS (ES) m/e 229 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

20 Preparation 2

#### Preparation of 1,1,1-trifluoro-*N*-(2-piperazin-1-ylethyl)acetamide

To solution of 1-(2-aminoethyl)piperazine (8.0 g, 61.9 mmole) in THF (100 mL) at 0 °C was added ethyl trifluoroacetate (7.38 mL, 61.9 mmole). The reaction solution was  
25 allowed to warm to RT over 2 hr and then was concentrated to give the title compound as a pale yellow solid (13.9 g, 99%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.23 (s, 1H), 3.40 (q, J = 5 Hz, 2H), 2.88 (t, J = 5 and 4.8 Hz, 4H), 2.53 (t, J = 6 and 5.8 Hz, 2H), 2.44 (s, 4H), and 1.86 (s, 1H). LC-MS (ES) m/e 226 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

30 Preparation 3

#### Preparation of 2,2,2-trifluoro-*N*-[2-(4-hydroxy-4-piperidiny)ethyl]acetamide

a) 4-Cyanomethyl-4-hydroxy-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester

To an oven-dried flask equipped with a stirring bar and rubber septum was added  
35 anhydrous THF (250 mL). Diisopropylamine (7.0 mL, 50.2 mmole) was added and the solution cooled to -78 °C. To the cooled solution was added n-butyllithium (1.6 M in

hexanes, 31 mL, 50.2 mmole) over 10 minutes. The reaction mixture was stirred for 60 min and *N*-Boc-4-piperidone (10.0 g, 50.2 mmole, in 10 mL of *anhydrous* THF) bromoacetonitrile (4.2 mL, 60.2 mmole) and HMPA (20 mL) was added and the mixture stirred for an additional 2 h at RT. The reaction mixture was quenched with brine and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was taken up in ethyl acetate (500 mL) and washed with sat. NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (2 x 200 mL). The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo to obtain the title compound (7.0 g, 58%) as a yellow oil: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 3.90 Hz (bs, 2H), 3.16 Hz (m, 2H), 2.55 Hz (s, 2H), 1.74 Hz (m, 2H), 1.50 (m, 2H), and 1.47 (s, 9H). LC-MS (ES) m/e 241.2 (M + H).

b) 4-Hydroxy-4-[2-(2,2,2-trifluoro-ethanoylamino)-ethyl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester.

To a round bottom flask equipped with a stirring bar was added 4-cyanomethyl-4-hydroxy-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (2.9 g, 0.012 mol) in anhydrous THF (150 mL). The reaction mixture was placed under a stream of nitrogen, cooled to 0 °C, and lithium aluminum hydride (0.013 mol, 0.504 g) was added. After 2 h, the reaction was quenched by the sequential addition of water (13 mL), 15% aq. NaOH (42 mL), and water (13 mL). The reaction mixture was filtered through a cake of Celite and concentrated to a yellow oil. The oil was immediately dissolved in THF (100 mL) and cooled to 0 °C. Ethyl trifluoroacetate (0.0144 mol, 1.7 mL) was added to the reaction mixture. The reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 96 h and then concentrated in vacuo to yield the title compound (1.6 g, 39%) as a yellow foam: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 3.80 Hz (m, 4H), 3.57 Hz (m, 1H), 3.11 (m, 4H), 1.87 Hz (m, 2H), 1.78 Hz (m, 1H), 1.62 (m, 2H), and 1.47 (s, 9H). LC-MS (ES) m/e 241.2 (M + H - Boc).

c) 2,2,2-trifluoro-*N*-[2-(4-hydroxy-4-piperidiny)ethyl]acetamide

To a round bottom flask equipped with a stirring bar was added 4-hydroxy-4-[2-(2,2,2-trifluoro-ethanoylamino)-ethyl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (1.6 g, 47.0 mmole) in 50% TFA/dichloromethane (100 mL). The reaction mixture was placed under a stream of nitrogen and stirred for 2 h. The reaction was concentrated to a brown oil and used directly. LC-MS (ES) m/e 241 (M+H)<sup>+</sup>.



## Example 1

Preparation of 6-((2-[1-(6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)piperidin-4-yl]ethylamino)methyl)-4H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]thiazin-3-one5 a) {2-[1-(6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)piperidin-4-yl]ethyl}carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester

To a solution of (2-piperidin-4-ylethyl) carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester (2.1 g, 9.2 mmole) in DMF (5 mL) at RT was added 4-bromo-6-methoxyquinoline (2.0 g, 8.4 mmole) and Et<sub>3</sub>N (0.86 g, 8.37 mmole). After 18 hour at 100 °C, the reaction solution was concentrated under vacuum and purified by flash chromatography on silica gel

10 (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH containing 5% NH<sub>4</sub>OH, 9:1) to afford the title compound as a tan solid (2.39 g, 74%): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 8.61 (m, 1H), 8.03 (m, 1H), 7.37 (m, 1H), 7.22 (m, 1H), 6.85 (m, 1H), 4.57 (br s, 1H), 3.98 (s, 3H), 3.72 (m, 1H), 3.25 (m, 1H), 2.99 (app s, 2H), 2.90 (app s, 2H), 2.80 (m, 2H), 1.95 (m, 1H), 1.65-1.50 (m, 4H), 1.48 (s, 9H). LC-MS (ES) m/e 386 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>

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b) 2-[1-(6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)piperidin-4-yl]ethylamine

To a solution of {2-[1-(6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)piperidin-4-yl]ethyl}carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester (2.39 g, 6.20 mmole) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> at RT was added TFA (1:1, v/v). After 2 hrs, the solution was concentrated to dryness under vacuum and the residue redissolved in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/ MeOH (9:1, v/v). The solution was washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated under vacuum to give the title compound (1.62 g, 92%) as a waxy yellow solid: LC-MS (ES) m/e 286 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

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25 c) 6-((2-[1-(6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)piperidin-4-yl]ethylamino)methyl)-4H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]thiazin-3-one

To a solution of 2-[1-(6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)piperidin-4-yl]ethylamine (0.15 g, 0.53 mmole) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (25 mL) and EtOH (25 mL) was added Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (50 mg) and 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[1,4]thiazine-6-carboxaldehyde (0.11 g, 0.55 mmole). After 12 hr at RT, NaBH<sub>4</sub> (21 mg, 0.55 mmole) was added and the reaction solution was allowed to stir overnight. Silica gel (~5 g) was added to the reaction solution and the contents were concentrated under vacuum. The silica-adsorbed reaction contents were added directly to a silica gel column (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH containing 5% NH<sub>4</sub>OH, 9:1) to give the title compound (0.21 g, 86 %) as an off-white solid: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, d<sub>4</sub>-MeOH) 8.47 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 7.91 (d, J = 9.3 Hz, 1H), 7.83 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (d, J = 9.3 Hz, 1H), 7.38 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 7.17 (m, 2H), 4.35 (s, 2H), 4.14 (m, 2H), 4.01 (s, 3H), 3.58 (s,

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2H), 3.33 (m, 1H), 3.27 (m, 2H), 2.05 (m, 2H), 1.84 (m, 4H), 1.63 (m, 2H). LC-MS (ES) m/e 464 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

### Example 2

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#### Preparation of 6-((2-[1-(6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)piperidin-4-yl]ethylamino)methyl)-4H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]oxazin-3-one

According to the procedure of Example 1c, except substituting 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]oxazine-6-carboxaldehyde (0.10 g, 0.55 mmole) for 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]thiazine-6-carboxaldehyde, the title compound (0.19 g, 81 %) was prepared as an off-white solid following flash chromatography on silica gel (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH, 9:1, containing 5% NH<sub>4</sub>OH): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, d<sub>4</sub>-MeOH) 8.46 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 7.93 (d, J = 9.3 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (d, J = 9.3 Hz, 1H), 7.40 (m, 2H), 7.21 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 7.13 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 4.72 (s, 2H), 4.29 (s, 2H), 4.23 (m, 2H), 4.02 (s, 3H), 3.45 (m, 2H), 3.21 (m, 2H), 2.06 (m, 2H), 1.86 (m, 4H), 1.66 (m, 2H). LC-MS (ES) m/e 448 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

### Example 3

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#### Preparation of (2,3-dihydro-[1,4]dioxino[2,3-c]pyridin-7-ylmethyl)-{2-[1-(6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)piperidin-4-yl]ethyl}amine

According to the procedure of Example 1c, except substituting 2,3-dihydro[1,4]dioxino[2,3-c]pyridine-7-carboxaldehyde (0.25 g, 1.51 mmole) for 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]thiazine-6-carboxaldehyde, the title compound (0.55 g, 84 %) was prepared as an off-white solid following flash chromatography on silica gel (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH, 9:1, containing 5% NH<sub>4</sub>OH): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, d<sub>4</sub>-MeOH) 8.46 (m, 2H), 7.92 (d, J = 9.3 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (d, J = 9.3 Hz, 1H), 7.52 (s, 1H), 7.40 (d, J = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 7.21 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 4.60 (m, 2H), 4.50 (m, 2H), 4.49 (s, 2H), 4.26 (m, 2H), 4.02 (s, 3H), 3.45 (m, 2H), 3.33 (s, 2H), 3.30 (m, 2H), 2.08 (m, 2H), 1.95 (m, 1H), 1.86 (m, 2H), 1.66 (m, 2H). LC-MS (ES) m/e 435 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

## Example 4

Preparation of 6-({2-[1-(6-methoxynaphthylidene)-4-yl]piperidin-4-yl}ethylamino)methyl)-4H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]thiazin-3-one5 a) 2-[1-(6-methoxynaphthylidene)-4-yl]piperidin-4-yl}ethyl}carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester

To a solution of (2-piperidin-4-ylethyl) carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester (0.81 g, 3.57 mmole) in DMF (5 mL) at RT was added 1,1,1-trifluoromethane sulfonic acid 6-methoxy[1,5]naphthylidene-4-yl ester (1.0 g, 3.24 mmole) and Et<sub>3</sub>N (0.33 g, 3.24 mmole). After 18 hour at 100 °C, the reaction solution was concentrated under vacuum and  
10 purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH containing 5% NH<sub>4</sub>OH, 9:1) to afford the title compound as a tan solid (1.19 g, 95%): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 8.51 (d, *J* = 5.3 Hz, 1H), 8.18 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 6.85 (d, *J* = 5.3 Hz, 1H), 4.55 (br s, 1H), 4.36 (m, 2H), 4.06 (s, 3H), 3.25 (m, 2H), 2.90 (m, 2H), 1.92 (m, 2H), 1.57 (m, 4H), 1.47 (s, 9H). LC-MS (ES) *m/e* 387 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

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b) 2-[1-(6-methoxynaphthylidene)-4-yl]piperidin-4-yl}ethylamine

To a solution of {2-[1-(6-methoxynaphthylidene)-4-yl]piperidin-4-yl}ethyl}carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester (1.19 g, 3.08 mmole) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> at RT was added TFA (1:1, v/v). After 2 hrs, the solution was concentrated to dryness under vacuum and the residue  
20 redissolved in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/ MeOH (9:1, v/v). The solution was washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated under vacuum to give the title compound (0.79 g, 90%) as a waxy yellow solid: LC-MS (ES) *m/e* 287 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

25 c) 6-({2-[1-(6-methoxynaphthylidene)-4-yl]piperidin-4-yl}ethylamino)methyl)-4H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]thiazin-3-one

To a solution of 2-[1-(6-methoxynaphthylidene)-4-yl]piperidin-4-yl}ethylamine (1.25 g, 4.37 mmole) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (70 mL) and EtOH (50 mL) was added Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (100 mg) and 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[1,4]thiazine-6-carboxaldehyde (0.89 g, 4.59 mmole). After 12 hr at RT, NaBH<sub>4</sub> (0.17 mg, 4.59 mmole) was added and the reaction solution was allowed  
30 to stir overnight. Silica gel (~5 g) was added to the reaction solution and the contents were concentrated under vacuum. The silica-adsorbed reaction contents were added directly to a silica gel column (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH containing 5% NH<sub>4</sub>OH, 9:1) to give the title compound (1.58 g, 78 %) as an off-white solid: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 8.51 (d, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 8.21 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.62 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H),  
35 7.03 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.85 (d, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 2H), 4.37 (m, 2H), 4.06 (s, 3H), 3.94 (s, 2H), 3.50 (s, 2H), 2.94 (m, 4H), 1.61-1.92 (m, 7H). LC-MS (ES) *m/e* 465 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

## Example 5

Preparation of 6-({2-[1-(6-methoxynaphthyridin-4-yl)piperidin-4-yl]ethylamino}methyl)-4H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]oxazin-3-one

According to the procedure of Example 4c, except substituting 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]oxazine-6-carboxaldehyde (0.82 g, 4.59 mmole) for 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]thiazine-6-carboxaldehyde, the title compound (1.37 g, 70 %) was prepared as an off-white solid following flash chromatography on silica gel (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH, 9:1, containing 5% NH<sub>4</sub>OH): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 8.53 (d, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 8.17 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.24 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.08 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 6.98 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.85 (d, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 2H), 4.67 (s, 2H), 4.35 (m, 2H), 4.06 (s, 3H), 3.87 (s, 2H), 2.88 (m, 2H), 2.76 (m, 2H), 1.87 (m, 2H), 1.64 (m, 5H). LC-MS (ES) *m/e* 449 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

## Example 6

Preparation of (2,3-dihydro-[1,4]dioxino[2,3-c]pyridin-7-ylmethyl)-{2-[1-(6-methoxynaphthyridin-4-yl)piperidin-4-yl]ethyl}amine

According to the procedure of Example 4c, except substituting 2,3-dihydro[1,4]dioxino[2,3-c]pyridine-7-carboxaldehyde (0.25 g, 1.51 mmole) for 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]thiazine-6-carboxaldehyde, the title compound (1.19 g, 79 %) was prepared as an off-white solid following flash chromatography on silica gel (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH, 9:1, containing 5% NH<sub>4</sub>OH): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 8.33 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 8.15 (m, 2H), 7.35 (d, *J* = 9.1 Hz, 1H), 7.14 (d, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 7.03 (s, 1H), 4.96 (m, 2H), 4.39 (m, 2H), 4.26 (m, 2H), 4.24 (s, 2H), 4.08 (s, 3H), 3.31 (m, 2H), 3.21 (s, 2H), 2.05 (m, 2H), 1.91 (m, 1H), 1.79 (m, 2H), 1.61 (m, 2H). LC-MS (ES) *m/e* 436 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

## Example 7

Preparation of 6-({2-[1-(3-chloro-6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)piperidin-4-yl]ethylamino}methyl)-4H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]thiazin-3-onea) {2-[1-(3-chloro-6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)piperidin-4-yl]ethyl}carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester

To a solution of (2-piperidin-4-ylethyl) carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester (1.20 g, 5.27 mmole) in DMF (5 mL) at RT was added 1,1,1-trifluoromethane sulfonic acid 3-chloro-6-methoxy[1,5]quinolin-4-yl ester (1.50 g, 4.39 mmole) and Et<sub>3</sub>N (0.45 g, 4.39 mmole).

After 18 hour at 100 °C, the reaction solution was concentrated under vacuum and purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (EtOAc) to afford the title compound as a tan solid (1.20 g, 65%): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 8.55 (m, 1H), 7.97 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 7.45 (m, 1H), 7.33 (m, 1H), 4.51 (br s, 1H), 3.97 (s, 3H), 3.46 (m, 2H), 3.33 (m, 3H), 3.25 (m, 2H), 1.87 (m, 2H), 1.60 (m, 4H), 1.48 (s, 9H). LC-MS (ES) *m/e* 420 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

b) 2-[1-(3-chloro-6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)piperidin-4-yl]ethylamine

To a solution of {2-[1-(3-chloro-6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)piperidin-4-yl]ethyl}carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester (1.19 g, 3.08 mmole) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (50 mL) at RT was added TFA (1:1, v/v). After 2 hrs, the solution was concentrated to dryness under vacuum and the residue redissolved in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/ MeOH (9:1, v/v). The solution was washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated under vacuum to give the title compound (0.82 g, 90%) as a tan solid: LC-MS (ES) *m/e* 320 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

c) 6-({2-[1-(3-chloro-6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)piperidin-4-yl]ethylamino}methyl)-4*H*-pyrido[3,2-*b*][1,4]thiazin-3-one

To a solution of 2-[1-(3-chloro-6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)piperidin-4-yl]ethylamine (0.40 g, 1.26 mmole) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (75 mL) and EtOH (50 mL) was added Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (100 mg) and 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-pyrido[1,4]thiazine-6-carboxaldehyde (0.26 g, 1.32 mmole). After 12 hr at RT, NaBH<sub>4</sub> (21 mg, 0.55 mmole) was added and the reaction solution was allowed to stir overnight. Silica gel (~5 g) was added to the reaction solution and the contents were concentrated under vacuum. The silica-adsorbed reaction contents were added directly to a silica gel column (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH containing 5% NH<sub>4</sub>OH, 9:1) to give the title compound (0.50 g, 80 %) as an off-white solid: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 8.54 (s, 1H), 7.94 (d, *J* = 9.1 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.46 (m, 1H), 7.32 (m, 1H), 7.05 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.01 (s, 2H), 3.97 (s, 3H), 3.50 (s, 2H), 3.42 (m, 2H), 3.26 (m, 2H), 2.92 (m, 2H), 1.55-1.80 (m, 7H). LC-MS (ES) *m/e* 482 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

## Example 8

Preparation of 6-({2-[1-(3-chloro-6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)piperidin-4-yl]ethylamino}methyl)-4H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]oxazin-3-one

- 5 According to the procedure of Example 7c, except substituting 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]oxazine-6-carboxaldehyde (0.23 g, 1.32 mmole) for 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]thiazine-6-carboxaldehyde, the title compound (0.47 g, 78 %) was prepared as an off-white solid following flash chromatography on silica gel (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH, 9:1, containing 5% NH<sub>4</sub>OH): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 8.53 (s, 1H),  
10 7.94 (d, J = 9.1 Hz, 1H), 7.46 (m, 1H), 7.28 (m, 2H), 7.06 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 4.68 (s, 2H), 4.04 (s, 2H), 3.96 (s, 3H), 3.46 (m, 2H), 3.25 (m, 2H), 2.94 (m, 2H), 1.52-1.84 (m, 7H). LC-MS (ES) m/e 498 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

## Example 9

- 15 Preparation of {2-[1-(3-chloro-6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)piperidin-4-yl]ethyl}-(2,3-dihydro[1,4]dioxino[2,3-c]pyridin-7-ylmethyl)amine

- According to the procedure of Example 7c, except substituting 2,3-dihydro[1,4]dioxino[2,3-c]pyridine-7-carboxaldehyde (0.14 g, 0.83 mmole) for 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]thiazine-6-carboxaldehyde, the title compound (0.32 g, 83 %) was prepared as an off-white solid following flash chromatography on silica gel (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH, 9:1, containing 5% NH<sub>4</sub>OH): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) 8.83 (s, 1H),  
20 8.54 (s, 1H), 7.94 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 7.70 (m, 1H), 7.64 (s, 1H), 7.53 (s, 1H), 4.65 (m, 3H), 4.53 (m, 3H), 4.10 (m, 2H), 4.05 (s, 3H), 3.77 (m, 2H), 3.32 (m, 2H), 2.10 (m, 2H),  
25 1.87 (m, 2H), 1.66 (m, 2H). LC-MS (ES) m/e 469 (M)<sup>+</sup>.

## Example 10

Preparation of 6-({2-[1-(3-chloro-6-methoxynaphthyridin-4-yl)piperidin-4-yl]ethylamino}methyl)-4H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]thiazin-3-one

- 30 a) {2-[1-(3-chloro-6-methoxynaphthyridin-4-yl)piperidin-4-yl]ethyl}carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester

- To a solution of (2-piperidin-4-ylethyl) carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester (1.83 g, 8.02 mmole) in DMF (10 mL) at RT was added 1,1,1-trifluoromethane sulfonic acid 3-chloro-6-methoxy[1,5]naphthyridin-4-yl ester (2.50 g, 7.29 mmole) and Et<sub>3</sub>N (0.74 g, 7.30 mmole). After 18 hour at 100 °C, the reaction solution was concentrated under vacuum and
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purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (EtOAc/hexanes, 1:1) to afford the title compound as a tan solid (2.0 g, 65%): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 8.55 (s, 1H), 8.13 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.06 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 4.52 (br s, 1H), 4.05 (s, 3H), 3.78 (m, 2H), 3.50 (m, 2H), 3.25 (m, 2H), 1.84 (m, 2H), 1.48-1.54 (m, 5H). LC-MS (ES) *m/e* 421 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

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b) 2-[1-(3-chloro-6-methoxynaphthyridin-4-yl)piperidin-4-yl]ethylamine

To a solution of {2-[1-(3-chloro-6-methoxynaphthyridin-4-yl)piperidin-4-yl]ethyl}carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester (2.0 g, 4.76 mmole) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (50 mL) at RT was added TFA (1:1, v/v). After 2 hrs, the solution was concentrated to dryness under vacuum and the residue redissolved in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/ MeOH (9:1, v/v). The solution was washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated under vacuum to give the title compound (1.29 g, 85%) as a tan viscous solid: LC-MS (ES) *m/e* 321 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

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c) 6-({2-[1-(3-chloro-6-methoxynaphthyridin-4-yl)piperidin-4-yl]ethylamino}methyl)-4*H*-pyrido[3,2-*b*][1,4]thiazin-3-one

To a solution of 2-[1-(3-chloro-6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)piperidin-4-yl]ethylamine (0.74 g, 2.33 mmole) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (100 mL) and EtOH (50mL) was added Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (100 mg) and 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-pyrido[1,4]thiazine-6-carboxaldehyde (0.47 g, 2.45 mmole). After 12 hr at RT, NaBH<sub>4</sub> (93 mg, 2.45 mmole) was added and the reaction solution was allowed to stir overnight. Silica gel (~5 g) was added to the reaction solution and the contents were concentrated under vacuum. The silica-adsorbed reaction contents were added directly to a silica gel column (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH containing 5% NH<sub>4</sub>OH, 9:1) to give the title compound (0.90 g, 77 %) as an off-white solid: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 8.54 (s, 1H), 8.11 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.63 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.05 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.00 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.70 (s, 1H), 4.04 (s, 3H), 3.98 (s, 2H), 3.78 (m, 2H), 3.49 (m, 4H), 2.88 (m, 2H), 1.56-1.79 (m, 6H). LC-MS (ES) *m/e* 499 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

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### Example 11

Preparation of 6-({2-[1-(3-chloro-6-methoxynaphthyridin-4-yl)piperidin-4-yl]ethylamino}methyl)-4*H*-pyrido[3,2-*b*][1,4]oxazin-3-one

According to the procedure of Example 10c, except substituting 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-pyrido[3,2-*b*][1,4]oxazine-6-carboxaldehyde (0.44 g, 2.45 mmole) for 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-pyrido[3,2-*b*][1,4]thiazine-6-carboxaldehyde, the title compound (1.0 g, 89 %)

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was prepared as an off-white solid following flash chromatography on silica gel (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH, 9:1, containing 5% NH<sub>4</sub>OH): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 8.55 (s, 1H), 8.12 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.25 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.05 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.01 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 4.68 (m, 3H), 4.04 (s, 3H), 3.91 (s, 2H), 3.76 (m, 2H), 3.50 (m, 2H), 2.80 (m, 2H), 1.81 (m, 2H), 1.67 (m, 2H), 1.54 (m, 2H). LC-MS (ES) *m/e* 483 (*M* + *H*)<sup>+</sup>.

### Example 12

#### Preparation of 2-[1-(3-chloro-6-methoxynaphthyridin-4-yl)piperidin-4-yl]ethyl)-(2,3-dihydro[1,4]dioxino[2,3-*c*]pyridin-7-yl)methyl)amine

According to the procedure of Example 10c, except substituting 2,3-dihydro[1,4]dioxino[2,3-*c*]pyridine-7-carboxaldehyde (0.15 g, 0.93 mmole) for 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-pyrido[3,2-*b*][1,4]thiazine-6-carboxaldehyde, the title compound (0.35 g, 80 %) was prepared as an off-white viscous oil following flash chromatography on silica gel (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH, 9:1, containing 5% NH<sub>4</sub>OH): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) 8.79 (s, 1H), 8.55 (s, 1H), 8.25 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 7.69 (s, 1H), 7.46 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 4.67 (m, 2H), 4.54 (m, 6H), 4.14 (s, 3H), 3.72 (m, 2H), 3.32 (m, 2H), 2.06 (m, 2H), 1.87 (m, 2H), 1.69 (m, 2H). LC-MS (ES) *m/e* 470 (*M*)<sup>+</sup>.

### Example 13

#### Preparation of 6-({2-[4-(6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)piperazin-1-yl]ethylamino}methyl)-4*H*-pyrido[3,2-*b*][1,4]oxazin-3-one

##### (a) 2,2,2-trifluoro-*N*-(2-[4-(6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)piperazin-1-yl]ethyl)acetamide

To solution of 1,1,1-trifluoro-*N*-(2-piperazin-1-ylethyl)acetamide (2.3 g, 10.0 mmole) in DMF (5 mL) at RT was added 4-bromo-6-methoxyquinoline (2.0 g, 8.4 mmole) and triethylamine (0.86 mL, 8.4 mmole). After 18 hr at 100 °C, the reaction solution was concentrated under vacuum and purified on silica gel (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH, 9:1, containing 5% NH<sub>4</sub>OH) to give the title compound as an off-white solid (2.32 g, 73 %): LC-MS (ES) *m/e* 383 (*M* + *H*)<sup>+</sup>.



(b) 2-[4-(6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)piperazin-1-yl]ethylamine

To solution of 2,2,2-trifluoro-N-{2-[4-(6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)piperazin-1-yl]ethyl}acetamide (1.11 g, 2.9 mmole) in methanol (50 mL) at RT was added K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (2.0 g, 14.5 mmole) and H<sub>2</sub>O (25 mL). After 18 hr at RT, the reaction solution was concentrated under vacuum and purified on silica gel (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH, 9:1, containing 5% NH<sub>4</sub>OH) to give the title compound as a thick oil (0.75 g, 90 %): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.65 (d, *J* = 5 Hz, 1H), 7.99 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 1H), 7.36 (d, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (m, 1H), 6.88 (d, *J* = 5 Hz, 1H), 3.95 (s, 3H), 3.25 (s, 4H), 2.89 (t, *J* = 6 Hz, 2H), 2.80 (s, 4H), 2.58 (t, *J* = 6 Hz, 2H), and 1.62 (s, 2H).

(c) 6-({2-[4-(6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)piperazin-1-yl]ethylamino}methyl)-4*H*-pyrido[3,2-*b*][1,4]oxazin-3-one

To a solution of 2-[4-(6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)piperazin-1-yl]ethylamine (0.35 g, 1.22 mmole) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (25 mL) and EtOH (25 mL) was added Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (50 mg) and 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-pyrido[1,4]oxazine-6-carboxaldehyde (0.22g, 1.22 mmole). After 12 hr at RT, NaBH<sub>4</sub> (46 mg, 1.22 mmole) was added and the reaction solution was allowed to stir overnight. Silica gel (~5 g) was added to the reaction solution and the contents were concentrated under vacuum. The silica-adsorbed reaction contents were added directly to a silica gel column (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH containing 5% NH<sub>4</sub>OH, 9:1) to give the title compound (0.27 g, 50 %) as an off-white solid: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, *d*<sub>4</sub>-MeOH) 8.71 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 8.03 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 1H), 7.75 (dd, *J* = 9 and 2.8 Hz, 1H), 7.42 (m, 3H), 7.15 (d, *J* = 8 Hz, 1H), 4.73 (s, 2H), 4.40 (s, 2H), and 3.97 (m, 15H). LC-MS (ES) *m/e* 449 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

## Example 14

Preparation of 6-({2-[4-(6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)piperazin-1-yl]ethylamino}methyl)-4*H*-pyrido[3,2-*b*][1,4]thiazin-3-one

According to the procedure of Example 13c, except substituting 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-pyrido[3,2-*b*][1,4]thiazine-6-carboxaldehyde (0.24 g, 1.26mmole) for 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-pyrido[3,2-*b*][1,4]oxazine-6-carboxaldehyde, the title compound (0.22 g, 45 %) was prepared as an off-white solid following flash chromatography on silica gel (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH, 9:1, containing 5% NH<sub>4</sub>OH): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, *d*<sub>4</sub>-CH<sub>3</sub>OH) 8.68 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 8.02 (d, *J* = 9.3 Hz, 1H), 7.86 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.74 (d, *J* = 9.3 Hz, 1H),

7.43 (m, 2H), 7.18 (d,  $J = 7.8$  Hz, 1H), 4.46 (s, 2H), and 3.83 (m, 16H). LC-MS (ES)  $m/e$  465 ( $M + H$ )<sup>+</sup>.

### Example 15

5 Preparation of (2,3-dihydro-[1,4]dioxino[2,3-*c*]pyridin-7-ylmethyl)-{2-[4-(6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)piperazin-1-yl]ethyl}amine

According to the procedure of Example 13c, except substituting 2,3-dihydro[1,4]dioxino[2,3-*c*]pyridine-7-carboxaldehyde (0.21 g, 1.26 mmole) for 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-pyrido[3,2-*b*][1,4]oxazine-6-carboxaldehyde, the title compound (86 mg, 25 %) was prepared as an off-white solid following flash chromatography on silica gel (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH, 9:1, containing 5% NH<sub>4</sub>OH): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, *d*<sub>4</sub>-CH<sub>3</sub>OH) 8.59 (d,  $J = 7.0$  Hz, 1H), 8.29 (s, 1H), 7.91 (d,  $J = 9.4$  Hz, 1H), 7.63 (d,  $J = 9.1$  Hz, 1H), 7.34 (d,  $J = 7.0$  Hz, 1H), 4.47 (s, 2H), 4.35 (m, 4H), 4.01 (m, 4H), 3.96 (s, 3H), 3.67 (m, 4H) and 3.58 (m, 4H). LC-MS (ES)  $m/e$  436 ( $M + H$ )<sup>+</sup>.

### Example 16

Preparation of 6-({2-[4-(6-methoxynaphthyridin-4-yl)piperazin-1-yl]ethylamino}methyl)-4*H*-pyrido[3,2-*b*][1,4]thiazin-3-one (SB-829797)

20 (a) 2,2,2-trifluoro-N-{2-[4-(6-methoxynaphthyridin-4-yl)piperazin-1-yl]ethyl}acetamide

To solution of 1,1,1-trifluoro-*N*-(2-piperazin-1-ylethyl)acetamide (2.2 g, 9.73 mmole) in DMF (5 mL) at RT was added 1,1,1-trifluoromethanesulfonic acid 6-methoxy[1,5]naphthyridin-4-yl ester (3.0 g, 9.73 mmole) and triethylamine (1.63 mL, 11.68 mmole). After 18 hr at 100 °C, the reaction solution was concentrated under vacuum and purified on silica gel (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH, 9:1, containing 5% NH<sub>4</sub>OH) to give the title compound as an off-white solid (2.70 g, 72 %): LC-MS (ES)  $m/e$  384 ( $M + H$ )<sup>+</sup>.

(b) 2-[4-(6-methoxynaphthyridin-4-yl)piperazin-1-yl]ethylamine

To solution of 2,2,2-trifluoro-N-{2-[4-(6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)piperazin-1-yl]ethyl}acetamide (2.70 g, 7.0 mmole) in methanol (100 mL) at RT was added K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (4.86 g, 35.2 mmole) and H<sub>2</sub>O (25 mL). After 18 hr at RT, the reaction solution was concentrated under vacuum and purified on silica gel (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH, 9:1, containing 5%

NH<sub>4</sub>OH) to give the title compound as a thick oil (1.75 g, 86 %): LC-MS (ES) m/e 288 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

5 (c) 6-({2-[4-(6-methoxynaphthyridin-4-yl)piperazin-1-yl]ethylamino}methyl)-4H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]thiazin-3-one

To a solution of 2-[4-(6-methoxynaphthyridin-4-yl)piperazin-1-yl]ethylamine (1.0 g, 3.48 mmole) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (50 mL) and EtOH (50 mL) was added Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (50 mg) and 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[1,4]thiazine-6-carboxaldehyde (0.68 g, 3.48 mmole). After 12  
10 hr at RT, NaBH<sub>4</sub> (132 mg, 3.48 mmole) was added and the reaction solution was allowed to stir overnight. Silica gel (~5 g) was added to the reaction solution and the contents were concentrated under vacuum. The silica-adsorbed reaction contents were added directly to a silica gel column (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH containing 5% NH<sub>4</sub>OH, 9:1) to give the title  
15 compound (0.90 g, 50 %) as an off-white solid: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, d<sub>4</sub>-MeOH) 8.53 (d, J = 7 Hz, 1H), 8.27 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 7.85 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.51 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 7.39 (d, J = 7 Hz, 1H), 7.17 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.46 (s, 2H), 4.12 (s, 3H), 3.80 (m, 8 H), and 3.59 (s, 2H). LC-MS (ES) m/e 466 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

#### Example 17

20 Preparation of 6-({2-[4-(6-methoxynaphthyridin-4-yl)piperazin-1-yl]ethylamino}methyl)-4H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]oxazin-3-one

According to the procedure of Example 16c, except substituting 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]oxazine-6-carboxaldehyde (0.50 g, 2.82 mmole) for 3-oxo-3,4-  
25 dihydro-2H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]thiazine-6-carboxaldehyde, the title compound (0.75 g, 60 %) was prepared as an off-white solid following flash chromatography on silica gel (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH, 9:1, containing 5% NH<sub>4</sub>OH): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, d<sub>4</sub>-CH<sub>3</sub>OH) 8.49 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 8.24 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 7.49 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 7.40 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.34 (d, J = 7 Hz, 1H), 7.14 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 4.73 (s, 2H), 4.38 (s, 2H), 4.11 (s, 3H),  
30 and 3.59 (m, 8H). LC-MS (ES) m/e 450 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

#### Example 18

35 Preparation of (2,3-dihydro[1,4]dioxino[2,3-c]pyridin-7-ylmethyl)-{2-[4-(6-methoxy[1,5]naphthyridin-4-yl)piperazin-1-yl]ethyl}amine

According to the procedure of Example 16c, except substituting 2,3-dihydro[1,4]dioxino[2,3-c]pyridine-7-carboxaldehyde (0.08 g, 0.47 mmole) for 3-oxo-3,4-

dihydro-2*H*-pyrido[3,2-*b*][1,4]thiazine-6-carboxaldehyde, the title compound (0.10 g, 50 %) was prepared as an off-white solid following flash chromatography on silica gel (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH, 9:1, containing 5% NH<sub>4</sub>OH): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, *d*<sub>4</sub>-CH<sub>3</sub>OH) 8.52 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 8.38 (s, 1H), 7.27 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 7.50 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 7.42 (s, 1H), 7.38 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 4.73 (s, 4H), 4.56 (m, 2H), 4.46 (m, 2H), 4.43 (s, 2H), 4.12 (s, 3H), 3.75 (m, 4H), and 3.65 (s, 4H). LC-MS (ES) *m/e* 437 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

### Example 19

#### 10 Preparation of 6-((2-[4-(3-chloro-6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)piperazin-1-yl]ethylamino)methyl)-4*H*-pyrido[3,2-*b*][1,4]thiazin-3-one

##### (a) 2,2,2-trifluoro-*N*-(2-[4-(3-chloro-6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)piperazin-1-yl]ethyl)acetamide

To solution of 1,1,1-trifluoro-*N*-(2-piperazin-1-ylethyl)acetamide (2.01 g, 8.78 mmole) in DMF (5 mL) at RT was added 1 1,1-trifluoromethanesulfonic acid 3-chloro-6-methoxy[1,5]quinolin-4-yl ester (3.0 g, 8.78 mmole) and triethylamine (1.50 mL, 10.5 mmole). After 18 hr at 100 °C, the reaction solution was concentrated under vacuum and purified on silica gel (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH, 9:1, containing 5% NH<sub>4</sub>OH) to give the title compound as an off-white solid (2.40 g, 66 %): LC-MS (ES) *m/e* 417 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

##### (b) 2-[4-(3-chloro-6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)piperazin-1-yl]ethylamine

To solution of 2,2,2-trifluoro-*N*-(2-[4-(3-chloro-6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)piperazin-1-yl]ethyl)acetamide (2.40 g, 5.75 mmole) in methanol (100 mL) at RT was added K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (4.10 g, 30.0 mmole) and H<sub>2</sub>O (25 mL). After 18 hr at RT, the reaction solution was concentrated under vacuum and purified on silica gel (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH, 9:1, containing 5% NH<sub>4</sub>OH) to give the title compound as a waxy yellow solid (1.40 g, x %): LC-MS (ES) *m/e* 321 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

##### 30 (c) 6-((2-[4-(3-chloro-6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)piperazin-1-yl]ethylamino)methyl)-4*H*-pyrido[3,2-*b*][1,4]thiazin-3-one

To a solution of 2-[4-(3-chloro-6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)piperazin-1-yl]ethylamine (0.56 g, 1.74 mmole) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (50 mL) and EtOH (50 mL) was added Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (50 mg) and 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-pyrido[1,4]thiazine-6-carboxaldehyde (0.34 g, 1.74 mmole). After 12 hr at RT, NaBH<sub>4</sub> (66 mg, 1.74 mmole) was added and the reaction solution was allowed to stir overnight. Silica gel (~5 g) was added to the reaction solution and the

contents were concentrated under vacuum. The silica-adsorbed reaction contents were added directly to a silica gel column (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH containing 5% NH<sub>4</sub>OH, 9:1) to give the title compound (0.49 g, 57 %) as an off-white solid: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) 9.04 (s, 1H), 8.07 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 7.85 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.75 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 7.52 (m, 1H), 7.18 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.48 (s, 2H), 4.25 (m, 4H), 4.13 (s, 3H), 3.84 (m, 4H), 3.75 (m, 2H), 3.60 (m, 2H), 3.37 (m, 2H). LC-MS (ES) *m/e* 499 (M)<sup>+</sup>.

#### Example 20

##### 10 Preparation of 6-((2-[4-(3-chloro-6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)piperazin-1-yl]ethylamino)methyl)-4*H*-pyrido[3,2-*b*][1,4]oxazin-3-one

According to the procedure of Example 19c, except substituting 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-pyrido[3,2-*b*][1,4]oxazine-6-carboxaldehyde (0.28 g, 1.56 mmole) for 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-pyrido[3,2-*b*][1,4]thiazine-6-carboxaldehyde, the title compound (0.56 g, 70 %) was prepared as an off-white solid following flash chromatography on silica gel (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH, 9:1, containing 5% NH<sub>4</sub>OH): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>) 10.10 (br s, 1H), 8.89 (s, 1H), 8.14 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 7.45 (m, 2H), 7.34 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 4.70 (s, 2H), 4.23 (m, 2H), 4.04 (s, 3H), 3.85-3.60 (m, 12H). LC-MS (ES) *m/e* 483 (M)<sup>+</sup>.

20

#### Example 21

##### 25 Preparation of (2-[4-(3-chloro-6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)piperazin-1-yl]ethyl)-(2,3-dihydro[1,4]dioxino[2,3-*c*]pyridin-7-ylmethyl)amine

According to the procedure of Example 19c, except substituting 2,3-dihydro[1,4]dioxino[2,3-*c*]pyridine-7-carboxaldehyde (0.10 g, 0.62 mmole) for 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-pyrido[3,2-*b*][1,4]thiazine-6-carboxaldehyde, the title compound (0.25 g, 86 %) was prepared as an off-white solid following flash chromatography on silica gel (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH, 9:1, containing 5% NH<sub>4</sub>OH): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>) 8.80 (s, 1H), 8.36 (s, 1H), 8.07 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 7.55 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 7.43 (m, 2H), 4.48 (s, 2H), 4.39 (s, 2H), 4.35 (m, 2H), 4.02 (s, 3H), 3.83-3.61 (m, 12H). LC-MS (ES) *m/e* 470 (M)<sup>+</sup>.

30

## Example 22

Preparation of 6-((2-[4-(3-chloro-6-methoxynaphthylidene)-4-yl]piperazin-1-yl)ethylamino)methyl)-4H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]thiazin-3-one

- 5 (a) 2,2,2-trifluoro-N-(2-[4-(3-chloro-6-methoxynaphthylidene)-4-yl]piperazin-1-yl)ethyl}acetamide

To solution of 1,1,1-trifluoro-N-(2-piperazin-1-ylethyl)acetamide (2.10 g, 9.31 mmole) in DMF (5 mL) at RT was added 1 1,1-trifluoromethanesulfonic acid 3-chloro-6-methoxy[1,5]quinolin-4-yl ester (3.19 g, 9.31 mmole) and triethylamine (1.30 mL, 9.31 mmole). After 18 hr at 100 °C, the reaction solution was concentrated under vacuum and purified on silica gel (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH, 9:1, containing 5% NH<sub>4</sub>OH) to give the title compound as an off-white solid (2.61 g, 67 %): LC-MS (ES) m/e 418 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

- 15 (b) 2-[4-(3-chloro-6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)piperazin-1-yl]ethylamine

To solution of 2,2,2-trifluoro-N-(2-[4-(3-chloro-6-methoxynaphthylidene)-4-yl]piperazin-1-yl)ethyl}acetamide (2.61 g, 6.24 mmole) in methanol (100 mL) at RT was added K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (4.31 g, 31.2 mmole) and H<sub>2</sub>O (25 mL). After 18 hr at RT, the reaction solution was concentrated under vacuum and purified on silica gel (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH, 9:1, containing 5% NH<sub>4</sub>OH) to give the title compound as a light yellow solid (2.0 g, 99 %): LC-MS (ES) m/e 322 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

- 25 (c) 6-((2-[4-(3-chloro-6-methoxynaphthylidene)-4-yl]piperazin-1-yl)ethylamino)methyl)-4H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]thiazin-3-one

To a solution of 2-[4-(3-chloro-6-methoxynaphthylidene)-4-yl]piperazin-1-yl]ethylamine (1.0 g, 3.11 mmole) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (50 mL) and EtOH (50 mL) was added Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (50 mg) and 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[1,4]thiazine-6-carboxaldehyde (0.61 g, 3.11 mmole). After 12 hr at RT, NaBH<sub>4</sub> (120 mg, 3.11 mmole) was added and the reaction solution was allowed to stir overnight. Silica gel (~5 g) was added to the reaction solution and the contents were concentrated under vacuum. The silica-adsorbed reaction contents were added directly to a silica gel column (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH containing 5% NH<sub>4</sub>OH, 9:1) to give the title compound (0.82 g, 53 %) as an off-white solid: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>) 10.10 (br s, 1H), 8.89 (s, 1H), 8.42 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 7.91 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 7.42 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 2H), 7.35 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 4.28 (s, 2H), 4.12 (s, 4H), 4.05 (s, 3H), 3.81 (m, 2H), 3.73 (m, 4H), 3.61 (s, 2H), 3.42 (m, 2H). LC-MS (ES) m/e 500 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

## Example 23

5 Preparation of 6-({2-[4-(3-chloro-6-methoxynaphthyridin-4-yl)piperazin-1-yl] ethylamino} methyl)-4H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]oxazin-3-one

According to the procedure of Example 22c, except substituting 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]oxazine-6-carboxaldehyde (0.56 g, 3.11 mmole) for 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]thiazine-6-carboxaldehyde, the title compound (0.98 g, 65 %) was prepared as an off-white solid following flash chromatography on silica gel (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH, 9:1, containing 5% NH<sub>4</sub>OH): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>) 9.84 (br s, 1H), 8.70 (s, 1H), 8.24 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 7.25 (m, 2H), 4.61 (s, 2H), 4.13 (s, 2H), 4.05 (m, 2H), 3.95 (s, 3H), 3.89 (m, 2H), 3.70 (m, 2H), 3.58 (m, 4H), 3.28 (m, 2H). LC-MS (ES) *m/e* 484 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

15

## Example 24

Preparation of (2,3-dihydro[1,4]dioxino[2,3-*c*]pyridin-7-ylmethyl)-{2-[4-(3-chloro-6-methoxy[1,5]naphthyridin-4-yl)piperazin-1-yl]ethyl}amine

According to the procedure of Example 22c, except substituting 2,3-dihydro[1,4]dioxino[2,3-*c*]pyridine-7-carboxaldehyde (0.23 g, 1.40 mmole) for 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[3,2-*b*][1,4]thiazine-6-carboxaldehyde, the title compound (0.54g, 82 %) was prepared as an off-white solid following flash chromatography on silica gel (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH, 9:1, containing 5% NH<sub>4</sub>OH): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>) 8.81 (s, 1H), 8.33 (m, 2H), 7.34 (m, 2H), 4.45 (s, 2H), 4.38 (s, 2H), 4.28 (m, 2H), 4.05 (s, 3H), 4.02 (m, 2H), 3.66 (m, 2H), 3.58 (m, 2H), 3.45-3.33 (m, 6H). LC-MS (ES) *m/e* 469 (M)<sup>+</sup>.

25

## Example 25

Preparation of 6-({2-[4-(6-Methoxy-[1,5]naphthyridin-4-yl)-3,6-dihydro-2 H -pyridin-1-yl]-2-oxo-ethylamino}-methyl) -4 H -pyrido[3,2-*b*][1,4]thiazin-3-one

30

(a) 4-Trifluoromethanesulfonyloxy-3,6-dihydro-2 H -pyridine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester

According to the procedure of Wustrow and Wise (Synthesis 1991, 993) to a solution of N-Boc-piperidone (7.99 g) in THF (50 mL) at -78°C was added LDA (2M in THF) and the solution was stirred for 30 min. N-phenyltrifluoromethanesulfonimide (3.08 g) was then added and the reaction warmed to room temperature, treated with water (100

mL). The reaction was then extracted with dichloromethane (2 x 200 mL) and the organic fraction dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>). The product was purified by column chromatography (9:1 petrol:ethyl acetate) to give the product as a colourless solid (10.64 g).

MS (+ve ion electrospray) m/z 332 (MH<sup>+</sup>).

5

(b) 4-(6-Methoxy-[1,5]naphthyridin-4-yl)-3,6-dihydro-2 H -pyridine-1-carboxylic acid tert -butyl ester

According to the procedure of Ishiyama, Itoh, Kitano and Miyaara (Tetrahedron Letters 1997, 38 3447) to a solution of 1,1,1-trifluoro-methanesulfonic acid 6-methoxy-[1,5]naphthyridin-4-yl ester (4.15 g) in 1,4-dioxane (60 mL) was added PdCl<sub>2</sub>(dppf) (296mg), KOAc (3.95 g), dppf (221 mg) and bispinacolatodiboron (3.76 g). This mixture was heated at 90°C for 24h. After this time another 592 mg of PdCl<sub>2</sub>(dppf) was added and the reaction was stirred at 90°C for a further 24h. The reaction mixture was then treated with water (100 mL) and extracted with dichloromethane (2 x 200mL) and the organic fraction dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>) and evaporated *in vacuo*. To this crude material was added triflate (a), potassium carbonate, PdCl<sub>2</sub>(dppf) (591 mg) and DMF (100 mL) and the mixture was stirred at 80°C for 72h. The reaction mixture was then treated with water (100 mL) and extracted with dichloromethane (3 x 100 mL) and the organic fraction dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>) and purified by column chromatography (4:1 petrol:ethyl acetate) to give the product as a yellow solid (2.53 g).

MS (+ve ion electrospray) m/z 342 (MH<sup>+</sup>).

(c) 2-Methoxy-8-(1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-pyridin-4-yl)-[1,5]naphthyridine

25

To a solution of compound (b) (2.54 g) in DCM (50 mL) was added TFA (10 mL) and the reaction was stirred at room temperature for 1h before being evaporated in vacuo and basified with saturated sodium bicarbonate (10 mL) and extracted with 9:1 MeOH:DCM (3 x 100 mL). The combined organic fractions were dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>) and evaporated *in vacuo* to give (c) as a yellow solid (1.64 g).

MS (+ve ion electrospray) m/z 242 (MH<sup>+</sup>).



- (d) {2-[4-(6-Methoxy-[1,5]naphthyridin-4-yl)-3,6-dihydro-2 H -pyridin-1-yl]-2-oxo-ethyl}-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester

To a solution of N-Boc-glycine (239 mg) in DMF (10ml) was added triethylamine (0.68 mL) was added HATU (517 mg) and the solution was stirred for 10 min. Compound (c) (262 mg) was then added and the solution was stirred for 18h. The reaction mixture was then treated with water (20 mL) and extracted with dichloromethane (2 x 50 mL) and the organic fraction dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>) and purified by column chromatography (1:1 petrol:ethyl acetate) to give (d) as a yellow solid (416 mg).

MS (+ve ion electrospray) m/z 399 (MH<sup>+</sup>).

- (e) 2-Amino-1-[4-(6-methoxy-[1,5]naphthyridin-4-yl)-3,6-dihydro-2 H -pyridin-1-yl]-ethanone dihydrochloride

To a solution of (d) (410 mg) in methanol (5 mL) was added 4M HCl in dioxane (10 mL) and the solution was stirred at room temperature for 15 min. The reaction mixture was then evaporated in vacuo to give (e) (297 mg) as a yellow solid.

MS (+ve ion electrospray) m/z 299 (MH<sup>+</sup>).

- (f) Title compound

To a mixture of (e) (182 mg) in methanol (3 mL) and molecular sieves was added sodium cyanoborohydride (25 mg) and 3-Oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]thiazine-6-carbaldehyde (95 mg) and the resultant mixture was stirred at room temperature for 18h. The reaction mixture was then treated with water (10 mL) and extracted with 9:1 dichloromethane:methanol (3 x 50 mL) and the organic fraction dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>) and purified by column chromatography (9:1 dichloromethane:methanol) to give (f) as a yellow solid (71 mg).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO, 400MHz), 10.90 (s, 1H), 8.74 (d, *J* = 4.5 Hz, 1H), 8.26 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.73-7.77 (m, 1H), 7.52-7.54 (m, 1H), 7.26 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 6.35 (br s, 1H), 4.20 (s, 2H), 3.97 (s, 3H), 3.77 (s, 2H), 3.63-3.66 (m, 1H), 3.52-3.55 (m, 6H), 2.78-2.84 (m, 2H).

MS (ES) *m/z* 477 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

This material was converted to the dihydrochloride by dissolving in chloroform and adding 2 equivalents of 1M HCl/ether then evaporating to dryness.

## Example 26

Preparation of *N*-(2-[1-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]-4-piperidinyl]ethyl)-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-pyrido[3,2-*b*][1,4]thiazine-6-carboxamide

5

a) {2-[1-(6-methoxynaphthyridin-4-yl)piperidin-4-yl]ethyl}carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester

To a solution of (2-piperidin-4-ylethyl) carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester (0.81 g, 3.57 mmole) in DMF (5 mL) at RT was added 1,1,1-trifluoromethane sulfonic acid 6-methoxy[1,5]naphthyridin-4-yl ester (1.0 g, 3.24 mmole) and Et<sub>3</sub>N (0.33 g, 3.24 mmole). After 18 hour at 100 °C, the reaction solution was concentrated under vacuum and purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH containing 5% NH<sub>4</sub>OH, 9:1) to afford the title compound as a tan solid (1.19 g, 95%): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 8.51 (d, *J* = 5.3 Hz, 1H), 8.18 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 6.85 (d, *J* = 5.3 Hz, 1H), 4.55 (br s, 1H), 4.36 (m, 2H), 4.06 (s, 3H), 3.25 (m, 2H), 2.90 (m, 2H), 1.92 (m, 2H), 1.57 (m, 4H), 1.47 (s, 9H). LC-MS (ES) *m/e* 387 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

b) 2-[1-(6-methoxynaphthyridin-4-yl)piperidin-4-yl]ethylamine

To a solution of {2-[1-(6-methoxynaphthyridin-4-yl)piperidin-4-yl]ethyl}carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester (1.19 g, 3.08 mmole) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> at RT was added TFA (1:1, v/v). After 2 hrs, the solution was concentrated to dryness under vacuum and the residue redissolved in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/ MeOH (9:1, v/v). The solution was washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated under vacuum to give the title compound (0.79 g, 90%) as a waxy yellow solid: LC-MS (ES) *m/e* 287 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

c) *N*-(2-[1-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]-4-piperidinyl]ethyl)-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-pyrido[3,2-*b*][1,4]thiazine-6-carboxamide

To a solution of 2-[1-(6-methoxynaphthyridin-4-yl)piperidin-4-yl]ethylamine (1.04 mmole) in DMF (20 mL) was added HOBt (0.15 g, 1.14 mmole), EDC (0.22 g, 1.14 mmole), diisopropylethylamine (0.72 mL, 4.16 mmole) and 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-pyrido[3,2-*b*][1,4]thiazine-6-carboxylic acid (0.22 g, 1.04 mmole). After 12 hr at RT, the reaction contents were concentrated under vacuum and purified on silica gel (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH containing 5% NH<sub>4</sub>OH, 9:1) to give the title compound (0.39 g, 78 %) as an off-white solid: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) 8.28 (m, 1H), 8.17 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.89 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.40 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.19 (d, *J* = 6.6

Hz, 1H), 4.06 (s, 3H), 3.61 (m, 2H), 3.51 (m, 4H), 3.05 (m, 2H), 2.91 (m, 2H), 2.12 (m, 2H), 1.93 (m, 1H), 1.69 (m, 2H). LC-MS (ES) m/e 479 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

## Example 27

5 Preparation of N-(2-{1-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]-4-piperidinyl}ethyl)-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-1,4-benzothiazine-6-sulfonamide

To a solution of 2-[1-(6-methoxynaphthyridin-4-yl)piperidin-4-yl]ethylamine (1.04 mmole) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (20 mL) was added 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-benzo[1,4]thiazine-6-sulfonyl chloride (0.16 g, 0.63 mmole). After 24h at RT, the reaction solution was concentrated in vacuo. The remaining solid was purified on silica (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH containing 5% NH<sub>4</sub>OH, 9:1) to give the title compound as an off-white solid (0.39 g, 78%): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.64 Hz (br s, 1H), 8.54 Hz (d, J = 5.8 Hz, 1H), 8.38 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.49 (m, 2H), 7.13 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 6.86 (d, J = 5.8 Hz, 1H), 5.07 (m, 2H), 4.57 (m, 2H), 4.04 (s, 3H), 3.50 (s, 2H), 3.08 (m, 4H), 1.92 (m, 2H), 1.58 (m, 4H). LC-MS (ES) m/e 514 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

## Example 28

20 Preparation of N-methyl-N-(2-{1-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]-4-piperidinyl}ethyl)-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]thiazine-6-carboxamide

a) N-methyl-2-{1-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]-4-piperidinyl}ethanamine

25 To a solution of {2-[1-(6-methoxynaphthyridin-4-yl)piperidin-4-yl]ethyl}carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester (4.22 g, 10.9 mmole) in THF (75 mL) was added LiAlH<sub>4</sub> (6.1 mL, 1M in THF). The reaction contents were heated to 60 °C for 18 h and the allowed to cool to RT. The reaction was quenched sequentially with H<sub>2</sub>O (0.25 mL), 1N NaOH (0.5 mL) and H<sub>2</sub>O (0.6 mL). The slurry was filtered through a scinter-glass funnel (Et<sub>2</sub>O), concentrated, and the remaining yellow oil was used without further purification: LC-MS (ES) m/e 301 (M+H)<sup>+</sup>.

35 b) N-methyl-N-(2-{1-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]-4-piperidinyl}ethyl)-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]thiazine-6-carboxamide

To a solution of N-methyl-2-{1-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]-4-piperidinyl}ethanamine (0.21g, 0.71 mmole) in DMF (20 mL) was added HOBt (0.11 g, 0.78 mmole),

EDC (0.15 g, 0.78 mmole), diisopropylethylamine (0.13 mL, 0.78 mmole) and 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-pyrido[3,2-*b*][1,4]thiazine-6-carboxylic acid (0.15 g, 0.71 mmole). After 12 hr at RT, the reaction contents were concentrated under vacuum and purified on silica gel (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH containing 5% NH<sub>4</sub>OH, 9:1) to give the title compound (0.19 g, 55 %) as an off-white solid: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 8.52 (m, 1H), 8.24 (m, 1H), 8.03 (m, 1H), 7.75 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.29 (d, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 6.86 (d, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 4.04 (s, 3H), 4.79 (m, 2H), 4.69 (m, 2H), 3.56 (s, 2H), 3.15 (m, 2H), 2.96 (m, 2H), 2.91 (m, 2H), 2.77 (m, 5H). LC-MS (ES) *m/e* 493 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

10

## Example 29

Preparation of *N*-methyl-*N*-(2-{1-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]-4-piperidinyl}ethyl)-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-1,4-benzothiazine-6-sulfonamide

15 According to the procedure for Example 2, except substituting *N*-methyl-2-{1-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]-4-piperidinyl}ethanamine (0.18 g, 1.0 mmole) for 2-[1-(6-methoxynaphthyridin-4-yl)piperidin-4-yl]ethylamine, the title compound (0.41g, 78 %) was prepared as an off-white solid following flash chromatography on silica gel (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH, 9:1, containing 5% NH<sub>4</sub>OH): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 8.51 (d, *J* = 5.6  
20 Hz, 1H), 8.24 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.49 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.42 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.10 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 6.86 (d, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 4.41 (m, 2H), 4.06 (s, 3H), 3.51 (s, 2H), 3.13 (m, 2H), 2.96 (m, 2H), 2.78 (s, 3H), 2.00 (m, 2H), 1.72 (m, 1H), 1.65 (m, 2H). LC-MS (ES) *m/e* 528 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

25

## Example 30

Preparation of *N*-(2-{1-[3-chloro-6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]-4-piperidinyl}ethyl)-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-1,4-benzothiazine-6-sulfonamide

30 According to the procedure for Example 2, except substituting (2-{1-[3-chloro-6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]-4-piperidinyl}ethyl)amine (0.89 mmole) for 2-[1-(6-methoxynaphthyridin-4-yl)piperidin-4-yl]ethylamine, the title compound (0.43g, 88 %) was prepared as an off-white solid following flash chromatography on silica gel (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH, 9:1, containing 5% NH<sub>4</sub>OH): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.55 (s, 1H), 8.45 (d, *J* = 5.3  
35 Hz, 1H), 8.13 Hz (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.50 (m, 2H), 7.05 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 4.41 (m, 2H), 4.04 (s, 3H), 3.51 (s, 2H), 3.13 (m, 2H), 2.95 (m, 2H), 2.79 (s, 3H), 1.95 (m, 2H), 1.65 (m, 1H), 1.58 (m, 4H). LC-MS (ES) *m/e* 548 (M)<sup>+</sup>.

## Example 31

Preparation of *N*-(2-{4-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]-1-piperazinyl}ethyl)-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-pyrido[3,2-*b*][1,4]thiazine-6-carboxamide5 a) 2,2,2-trifluoro-*N*-(2-[4-(6-methoxynaphthyridin-4-yl)piperazin-1-yl]ethyl)acetamide

To solution of 1,1,1-trifluoro-*N*-(2-piperazin-1-ylethyl)acetamide (2.2 g, 9.73 mmole) in DMF (5 mL) at RT was added 1 1,1-trifluoromethanesulfonic acid 6-methoxy[1,5]naphthyridin-4-yl ester (3.0 g, 9.73 mmole) and triethylamine (1.63 mL, 11.68 mmole). After 18 hr at 100 °C, the reaction solution was concentrated under vacuum and purified on silica gel (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH, 9:1, containing 5% NH<sub>4</sub>OH) to give the title compound as an off-white solid (2.70 g, 72 %): LC-MS (ES) *m/e* 384 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

15 b) 2-[4-(6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)piperazin-1-yl]ethylamine

To solution of 2,2,2-trifluoro-*N*-(2-[4-(6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)piperazin-1-yl]ethyl)acetamide (1.11 g, 2.9 mmole) in methanol (50 mL) at RT was added K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (2.0 g, 14.5 mmole) and H<sub>2</sub>O (25 mL). After 18 hr at RT, the reaction solution was concentrated under vacuum and purified on silica gel (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH, 9:1, containing 5% NH<sub>4</sub>OH) to give the title compound as a thick oil (0.75 g, 90 %): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.65 (d, *J* = 5 Hz, 1H), 7.99 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 1H), 7.36 (d, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (m, 1H), 6.88 (d, *J* = 5 Hz, 1H), 3.95 (s, 3H), 3.25 (s, 4H), 2.89 (t, *J* = 6 Hz, 2H), 2.80 (s, 4H), 2.58 (t, *J* = 6 Hz, 2H), and 1.62 (s, 2H).

25 c) *N*-(2-{4-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]-1-piperazinyl}ethyl)-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-pyrido[3,2-*b*][1,4]thiazine-6-carboxamide

To a solution of 2-[4-(6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)piperazin-1-yl]ethylamine (0.22 g, 0.77 mmole) in DMF (20 mL) was added HOBt (0.11 g, 0.85 mmole), EDC (0.16 g, 0.85 mmole), diisopropylethylamine (0.15 mL, 0.85 mmole) and 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-pyrido[3,2-*b*][1,4]thiazine-6-carboxylic acid (0.16 g, 0.77 mmole). After 12 hr at RT, the reaction contents were concentrated under vacuum and purified on silica gel (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH containing 5% NH<sub>4</sub>OH, 9:1) to give the title compound (0.26 g, 71 %) as an off-white solid: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) 8.51 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 8.25 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 7.92 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.75 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.46 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 7.34

(d,  $J = 6.9$  Hz, 1H), 4.09 (s, 3H), 3.89 (m, 2H), 3.70 (m, 2H), 3.65 (m, 2H), 3.50 (m, 2H), 3.47 (m, 2H), 3.01 (m, 2H), 2.92 (m, 2H). LC-MS (ES)  $m/e$  480 ( $M + H$ )<sup>+</sup>.

### Example 32

5 Preparation of *N*-methyl-*N*-(2-{4-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]-1-piperazinyl}ethyl)-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-pyridof[3,2-*b*][1,4]thiazine-6-carboxamide

According to the procedure for Example 6, except substituting *N*-methyl-2-{4-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]-1-piperazinyl}ethanamine (0.17 g, 0.57 mmole) for 2-[4-(6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)piperazin-1-yl]ethylamine, the title compound (0.18g, 65 %) was prepared as an off-white solid following flash chromatography on silica gel (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH, 9:1, containing 5% NH<sub>4</sub>OH): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.54 Hz (m, 1H), 8.27 Hz (m, 1H), 8.04 (m, 1H), 7.75 (d,  $J = 7.9$  Hz, 1H), 7.12 (d,  $J = 9.2$  Hz, 1H), 6.86 (d,  $J = 5.4$  Hz, 1H), 4.05 (s, 3H), 3.79 (s, 2H), 3.70 (m, 2H), 3.52 (s, 3H), 3.17 (m, 2H), 3.02 (m, 2H), 1.95 (m, 2H), 2.87 (m, 4H). LC-MS (ES)  $m/e$  494 ( $M + H$ )<sup>+</sup>.

### Example 33

20 Preparation of *N*-methyl-*N*-(2-{4-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]-1-piperazinyl}ethyl)-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-1,4-benzothiazine-6-sulfonamide

According to the procedure for Example 2, except substituting methyl (2-{4-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]-1-piperazinyl}ethyl)amine (0.30 g, 1.0 mmole) for 2-[1-(6-methoxynaphthyridin-4-yl)piperidin-4-yl]ethylamine, the title compound (0.45g, 85 %) was prepared as an off-white solid following flash chromatography on silica gel (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH, 9:1, containing 5% NH<sub>4</sub>OH): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.70 (m, 1H), 8.54 Hz (d,  $J = 5.3$  Hz, 1H), 8.27 Hz (d,  $J = 9.0$  Hz, 1H), 7.50 (m, 2H), 7.12 (d,  $J = 9.1$  Hz, 1H), 6.86 (d,  $J = 5.3$  Hz, 1H), 4.04 (s, 3H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 3.51 (m, 2H), 3.29 (m, 2H), 2.85 (m, 8H), 2.75 (m, 2H). LC-MS (ES)  $m/e$  529 ( $M$ )<sup>+</sup>.

### Example 34

35 Preparation of *N*-(2-{4-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]-1-piperazinyl}ethyl)-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-1,4-benzothiazine-6-sulfonamide

According to the procedure for Example 2, except substituting (2-{4-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]-1-piperazinyl}ethyl)amine (0.15 g, 0.52 mmole) for 2-[1-

(6-methoxynaphthyridin-4-yl)piperidin-4-yl]ethylamine, the title compound (0.24 g, 91 %) was prepared as an off-white solid following flash chromatography on silica gel (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH, 9:1, containing 5% NH<sub>4</sub>OH): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.52 Hz (d, *J* = 5.3 Hz, 1H), 8.24 Hz (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.50 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.43 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.10 (d, *J* = 9.1 Hz, 1H), 6.86 (d, *J* = 5.3 Hz, 1H), 4.41 (m, 2H), 4.04 (s, 3H), 3.51 (s, 2H), 3.13 (m, 2H), 2.95 (m, 2H), 2.79 (s, 3H), 1.95 (m, 2H), 1.65 (m, 1H), 1.58 (m, 4H). LC-MS (ES) *m/e* 528 (M)<sup>+</sup>.

### Example 35

Preparation of 6-[[[2-[4-[6-(methoxyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]hexahydro-1*H*-1,4-diazepin-1-yl]ethyl]amino]methyl]-2*H*-pyrido[3,2-*b*][1,4]thiazin-3(4*H*)-one

a) 1,1-dimethylethyl 4-(*N*-[[[(benzyl)oxy]carbonyl]glycyl]hexahydro-1*H*-1,4-diazepine-1-carboxylate

1,1-dimethylethyl hexahydro-1*H*-1,4-diazepine-1-carboxylate (5.10 g., 25.50 mmole), carbobenzyloxyglycine (5.86 g., 28.00 mmole) and 1-hydroxybenzotriazole hydrate (3.80 g., 28.00 mmole) were dissolved in dichloromethane (100 mL) and treated with *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (8.89 mL, 51.00 mmole) and then 1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethyl-carbodiimide hydrochloride (5.37 g., 28.00 mmole). The reaction was stirred under nitrogen overnight at room temperature. The reaction was then diluted with dichloromethane (250 mL) and then washed with water (2 x 250 mL) and brine (150 mL). The organic layer was dried over anhydrous potassium carbonate and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography with 25% ethyl acetate/hexanes to obtain the title compound (9.00 g., 90%) as a clear oil: LC/MS (ES) *m/e* 392 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

b) Benzyl [2-(hexahydro-1*H*-1,4-diazepin-1-yl)-2-oxoethyl]carbamate

1,1-dimethylethyl 4-(*N*-[[[(benzyl)oxy]carbonyl]glycyl]hexahydro-1*H*-1,4-diazepine-1-carboxylate (9.00 g., 23.00 mmole) was dissolved in dichloromethane (150 mL) and treated with TFA (100 mL, 1298.25 mmole) for three hours at RT. Then the reaction was concentrated *in vacuo*, dissolved in dichloromethane (100 mL) and treated with 4M HCl in dioxane (23.00 mL, 92.00 mmole) for one hour at RT. The reaction was then diluted with dichloromethane (250 mL) and then washed with 2N NaOH (2 x 250 mL) and brine (150 mL). The organic layer was dried over anhydrous potassium carbonate and concentrated

*in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography with 10% methanol/chloroform, containing 5% ammonium hydroxide in the methanol, to obtain the title compound (6.30 g., 94%) as a clear oil: LC/MS (ES) *m/e* 292 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

5 c) Benzyl [2-(hexahydro-1*H*-1,4-diazepin-1-yl)ethyl]carbamate

Benzyl [2-(hexahydro-1*H*-1,4-diazepin-1-yl)-2-oxoethyl]carbamate (6.30 g., 21.60 mmole) was dissolved in anhydrous THF (150 mL) and cooled to 0°C under nitrogen. The solution was then treated with a 1M lithium aluminum hydride solution in THF ( 43.20 mL, 10 43.20 mmole) for one hour at 0°C and then the reaction was quenched with water ( 3.10 mL) and 1N NaOH (0.75 mL). The resulting suspension was filtered through Celite™ in a sintered glass funnel. The filtrate was dried over anhydrous potassium carbonate and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography with 10% methanol/chloroform, containing 5% ammonium hydroxide in the methanol, to obtain 15 the title compound (5.00 g., 83%) as a yellow oil: LC/MS (ES) *m/e* 278 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

d) Benzyl (2-[4-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]hexahydro-1*H*-1,4-diazepin-1-yl]ethyl)carbamate

20 Benzyl [2-(hexahydro-1*H*-1,4-diazepin-1-yl)ethyl]carbamate (3.70 g., 13.33 mmole) and 6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl trifluoromethanesulfonate (4.10 g., 13.33 mmole) were dissolved in anhydrous dimethylformamide (10 mL), treated with diisopropylethylamine (3.50 mL, 20.00 mmole) and heated to 95°C under nitrogen over 48 hours. The solution was cooled and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was 25 purified by silica gel chromatography with 10% methanol/chloroform to obtain the title compound (2.0 g., 34%) as a brown waxy solid: LC/MS (ES) *m/e* 436 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

e) (2-[4-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]hexahydro-1*H*-1,4-diazepin-1-yl]ethyl)amine hydrochloride

30

Benzyl (2-[4-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]hexahydro-1*H*-1,4-diazepin-1-yl]ethyl)carbamate (1.00 g., 2.30 mmole), 4M HCl in dioxane (0.60 mL, 2.30 mmole) and Pearlman's catalyst (0.35 g.) were suspended in ethanol and placed under 50 p.s.i of hydrogen for two hours. The suspension was filtered through Celite™ in a sintered glass 35 funnel and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* to obtain the title compound (0.60 g., 87%) as a yellow solid: LC/MS (ES) *m/e* 302 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>



f) 6-[[2-(4-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]hexahydro-1H-1,4-diazepin-1-yl)ethyl]amino]methyl]-2H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]thiazin-3(4H)-one trihydrochloride

(2-(4-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]hexahydro-1H-1,4-diazepin-1-yl)ethyl)amine hydrochloride (0.60 g, 1.77 mmole) and 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]thiazine-6-carbaldehyde (0.35 g, 1.77 mmole) were dissolved in a mixture of dichloromethane (30 mL) and ethanol (20 mL) and treated with anhydrous sodium sulfate (0.10 g.) and diisopropylethylamine (0.62 mL, 3.55 mmole) under nitrogen at room temperature over eighteen hours. The reaction was then treated with sodium borohydride (0.070 g., 1.77 mmole) for one hour at room temperature. The solution was then concentrated *in vacuo* and purified by silica gel chromatography with 10% methanol/chloroform. The compound was dissolved in dichloromethane (40 mL) and treated with 4M HCl in dioxane (1.30 mL) for 30 minutes and then concentrated *in vacuo* to obtain the title compound (0.20 g., 24%) as an off white solid: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 8.60 (d, J = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 8.44 Hz (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.95 Hz (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 7.55 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.27 (d, J = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 7.17 (d, J = 5.3 Hz, 1H), 4.25 (s, 2H), 4.04 (s, 3H), 3.40-3.75 (m, 16H). LC/MS (ES) *m/e* 480 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

### Example 36

Preparation of N-(2-(4-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]hexahydro-1H-1,4-diazepin-1-yl)ethyl)-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-1,4-benzothiazine-6-sulfonamide trihydrochloride

a) N-(2-(4-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]hexahydro-1H-1,4-diazepin-1-yl)ethyl)-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-1,4-benzothiazine-6-sulfonamide trihydrochloride

(2-(4-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]hexahydro-1H-1,4-diazepin-1-yl)ethyl)amine hydrochloride (0.32 g., 0.96 mmole) and 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]thiazine-6-sulfonyl chloride (0.25 g., 0.96 mmole) were dissolved in dichloromethane (25 mL) and treated with diisopropylethylamine (0.34 mL, 1.92 mmole) under nitrogen at room temperature over eighteen hours. The solution was then concentrated *in vacuo* and purified by silica gel chromatography with 10% methanol/chloroform. The compound was dissolved in dichloromethane (40 mL) and treated with 4M HCl in dioxane (0.20 mL) for 30 minutes and then concentrated *in vacuo* to obtain the title compound (0.22 g., 38%) as an off white solid: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 8.55 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 8.44 Hz (d, J = 9.1 Hz, 1H), 7.55 (m, 2H), 7.41 (s, 1H), 7.39 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.11 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 4.00 (s, 3H), 3.61 (m, 2H), 3.61 (m,

4H), 3.31 (m, 4H), 3.15 (m, 2H), 2.62 (m, 2H), 2.31 (m, 2H). LC/MS (ES) *m/e* 529 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

### Example 37

5 Preparation of 6-[(2-[(1*S*,4*S*)-5-[6-(methoxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]-2,5-diazabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl)ethyl]amino)methyl]-2*H*-pyrido[3,2-*b*][1,4]thiazin-3(4*H*)-one trihydrochloride

10 a) 1,1-dimethylethyl (1*S*,4*S*)-5-(*N*-[[benzyloxy]carbonyl]glycyl)-2,5-diazabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2-carboxylate

1,1-dimethylethyl (1*S*,4*S*)-2,5-diazabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2-carboxylate (1.00 g., 5.0 mmole), carbobenzyloxyglycine (1.05 g., 5.0 mmole) and 1-hydroxybenzotriazole hydrate (0.75 g., 5.5 mmole) were dissolved in dichloromethane (25 mL) and treated with  
15 N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.97 mL, 10.0 mmole) and then 1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethyl-carbodiimide hydrochloride (1.06 g., 5.5 mmole). The reaction was stirred under nitrogen overnight at room temperature. The reaction was diluted with dichloromethane (50 mL) and then washed with water (2 x 50 mL) and brine (50 mL). The organic layer was dried over anhydrous potassium carbonate and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude  
20 product was purified by silica gel chromatography with 10% methanol/chloroform to obtain the title compound (1.80 g., 92%) as a clear oil: LC/MS (ES) *m/e* 390 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

25 b) 1,1-dimethylethyl (1*S*,4*S*)-5-[2-(([[benzyloxy]carbonyl]amino)ethyl)-2,5-diazabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2-carboxylate

1,1-dimethylethyl (1*S*,4*S*)-5-(*N*-[[benzyloxy]carbonyl]glycyl)-2,5-diazabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2-carboxylate (1.80 g., 4.6 mmole) was dissolved in anhydrous THF (50 mL) and cooled to 0°C under nitrogen. The solution was then treated with a 1M lithium aluminum hydride solution in THF (9.20 mL, 9.20 mmole) for one hour at  
30 0°C and then the reaction was quenched with water (0.70 mL) and 1N NaOH (0.20 mL). The resulting suspension was filtered through Celite™ in a sintered glass funnel. The filtrate was dried over anhydrous potassium carbonate and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography with 10% methanol/chloroform, containing 5% ammonium hydroxide in the methanol, to obtain the title compound (0.90  
35 g., 52%) as a clear oil: LC/MS (ES) *m/e* 376 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

c) benzyl {2-[(1*S*,4*S*)-2,5-diazabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl]ethyl}carbamate hydrochloride

1,1-dimethylethyl (1*S*,4*S*)-5-[2-([benzyloxy]carbonyl)amino]ethyl]-2,5-diazabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2-carboxylate (0.90 g., 2.40 mmole) was dissolved in dichloromethane (25 mL) and treated with 4M HCl in dioxane (10.00 mL, 40.00 mmole) for three hours at room temperature. The solution was concentrated *in vacuo* to obtain the title compound (0.66 g., 88%) as an off white solid: LC/MS (ES) *m/e* 276 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

d) benzyl (2-[(1*S*,4*S*)-5-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]-2,5-diazabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl]ethyl)carbamate

Benzyl {2-[(1*S*,4*S*)-2,5-diazabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl]ethyl}carbamate hydrochloride (0.66 g, 2.11 mmole) and 6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl trifluoromethanesulfonate (0.74 g, 2.40 mmole) were dissolved in anhydrous dimethylformamide (10 mL), treated with triethylamine (1.67 mL, 12.00 mmole) and heated to 90°C under nitrogen over 18 hours. The solution was cooled and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography with 10% methanol/chloroform to obtain the title compound (0.25 g, 27%) as a brown oil: LC/MS (ES) *m/e* 434 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

e) (2-[(1*S*,4*S*)-5-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]-2,5-diazabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl]ethyl)amine hydrochloride

Benzyl (2-[(1*S*,4*S*)-5-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]-2,5-diazabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl]ethyl)carbamate (0.25 g, 0.57 mmole), 4M HCl in dioxane (0.14 mL, 0.57 mmole) and Pearlman's catalyst (0.20 g.) were suspended in ethanol and placed under 50 p.s.i of hydrogen for three hours. The suspension was filtered through Celite™ in a sintered glass funnel and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* to obtain the title compound (0.10 g., 52%) as a white solid: LC/MS (ES) *m/e* 300 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>

f) 6-[(2-[(1*S*,4*S*)-5-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]-2,5-diazabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl]ethyl)amino]methyl)-2*H*-pyrido[3,2-*b*][1,4]thiazin-3(4*H*)-one trihydrochloride

(2-[(1*S*,4*S*)-5-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]-2,5-diazabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl]ethyl)amine hydrochloride (0.10 g., 0.30 mmole) and 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-pyrido[3,2-*b*][1,4]thiazine-6-carbaldehyde (0.060 g, 0.030 mmole) were dissolved in a mixture of dichloromethane (10 mL) and ethanol (10 mL) and treated with anhydrous sodium sulfate (0.10 g.) and diisopropylethylamine (0.05 mL, 0.060 mmole) under nitrogen at room temperature over eighteen hours. The reaction was then treated with sodium borohydride

(0.011 g., 0.30 mmole) for one hour at room temperature. The solution was then concentrated *in vacuo* and purified by silica gel chromatography with 10% methanol/chloroform. The compound was dissolved in dichloromethane (20 mL) and treated with 4M HCl in dioxane (0.25 mL) for 30 minutes and then concentrated *in vacuo* to obtain the title compound (0.08 g., 27%) as an off white solid: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 10.97 (s, 1H), 9.82 (br s, 1H), 8.55 (s, 1H), 8.37 (s, 1H), 7.90 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.55 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.24 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.90 (m, 1H), 4.78 (s, 1H), 4.26 (s, 2H), 4.02 (s, 3H), 3.60 (s, 2H), 3.17-3.57 (s, 11H) LC/MS (ES) *m/e* 478 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

10

## Example 38

Preparation of 6-({2-[4-Hydroxy-1-(6-methoxy-[1,5]naphthyridin-4-yl)-piperidin-4-yl]-ethylamino}-methyl)-4-H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]thiazin-3-one

- 15 a) 2,2,2-trifluoro-N-(2-{4-hydroxy-1-[6-(methoxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]-4-piperidinyl}ethyl)acetamide

2,2,2-Trifluoro-N-[2-(4-hydroxy-4-piperidinyl)ethyl]acetamide (0.95 g, 3.95 mmole) was dissolved in DMF (7 mL) and 1,1,1-trifluoro-methanesulfonic acid 6-methoxy-[1,5]naphthyridin-4-yl ester (1.22 g, 3.95 mmol) and triethylamine (2.8 mL, 19.75 mmol) was added to the reaction mixture. The reaction mixture was heated at 90 °C for 18 h and then concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude mixture was purified by silica gel column chromatography (50% EtOAc/hexanes – 5% methanol/dichloromethane to yield the title compound (1.46 g, 90 %) as a light brown oil: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) δ 8.25 Hz (d, 1H, J = 5.1 Hz), 7.94 Hz (d, 1H, J = 9.1 Hz), 6.95 (d, 1H, J = 9.1 Hz), 6.76 Hz (d, 1H, 5.1 Hz), 3.91 (m, 3H), 3.89 (s, 3H), 3.26 (m, 4H), and 1.73 (m, 5H). LC-MS (ES) *m/e* 399.0 (M + H).

- 30 b) 4-(2-Amino-ethyl)-1-(6-methoxy-[1,5]naphthyridin-4-yl)-piperidin-4-ol

To a round bottom flask equipped with a stirring bar was added 2,2,2-trifluoro-N-{2-[4-hydroxy-1-(6-methoxy-[1,5]naphthyridin-4-yl)-piperidin-4-yl]-ethyl}acetamide (1.4 g, 28.1 mmole) in methanol (150 mL) and water (30 mL). To this mixture was added potassium carbonate (14.1 mmol, 1.94 g). After 18h, the reaction mixture was filtered through a pad of Celite and concentrated *in vacuo* to obtain the title compound as a pale yellow oil: LC-MS (ES) *m/e* 303.2 (M + H).

c) 6-((2-[4-Hydroxy-1-(6-methoxy-[1,5]naphthyridin-4-yl)-piperidin-4-yl]-ethylamino)-methyl)-4-H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]thiazin-3-one

To a stirred solution 4-(2-amino-ethyl)-1-(6-methoxy-[1,5]naphthyridin-4-yl)-piperidin-4-ol (0.435 g, 1.44 mmole) in 40 mL of absolute ethanol and 20 mL of anhydrous DCM was added 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2 H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]thiazine-6-carboxaldehyde (0.279 g, 1.44 mmol) and a spatula of sodium sulfate. The reaction was stirred vigorously under nitrogen for 18 h then sodium borohydride (1.44 mmol, 55 mg) was added and the reaction was stirred for an additional 2 h. The reaction mixture was filtered to remove the solids and the solvent evaporated to a light brown solid. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography eluting with 10 % methanol/dichloromethane (with 5% NH<sub>4</sub>OH in methanol) to afford the title compound as the free base (175 mg, 26 %). The product was dissolved in DCM and 3 eq. of 1N HCl in diethyl ether (0.364 mmol, 0.364 mL) was added. The tris-HCl salt precipitated from the solvent and the solvent was removed to afford the title compound as a off white solid (185 mg): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.54 Hz (d, 1H, J = 5.3 Hz), 8.17 Hz (d, 1H, J = 9.1 Hz), 7.61 (d, 1H, J = 7.8 Hz), 7.08 (d, 1H, J = 9.1 Hz), 6.97 (d, 1H, J = 7.8 Hz), 6.90 (d, 1H, J = 5.3 Hz), 4.09 (m, 2H), 4.06 (s, 3H), 3.86 (s, 2H), 3.51 (m, 2H), 3.41 (m, 2H), 3.04 (m, 2H), 1.90 (m, 4H), and 1.76 (m, 2H). LC-MS (ES) m/e 481.2 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

### Example 39

Preparation of 6-((2-[4-Hydroxy-1-(6-methoxy-[1,5]naphthyridin-4-yl)-piperidin-4-yl]-ethylamino)-methyl)-4-H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]oxazin-3-one

According to the procedure for Example 13, except substituting 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]oxazine-6-carboxaldehyde (0.18 g, 1.0 mmole) for 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]thiazine-6-carboxaldehyde, the title compound (0.115 mg, 24 %) was prepared as an off-white solid following flash chromatography on silica gel (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH, 9:1, containing 5% NH<sub>4</sub>OH): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.54 Hz (d, 1H, J = 5.3 Hz), 8.18 Hz (d, 1H, J = 9.1 Hz), 7.24 (d, 1H, J = 8.1 Hz), 7.08 (d, 1H, J = 9.1 Hz), 6.94 (d, 1H, J = 8.1 Hz), 6.90 (d, 1H, J = 5.3 Hz), 4.67 (s, 2H), 4.09 (m, 2H), 4.07 (s, 3H), 3.85 (s, 2H), 3.51 (m, 1H), 3.41 (m, 2H), 3.04 (m, 2H), 1.90 (m, 4H), and 1.77 (m, 2H). LC-MS (ES) m/e 465.2 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

## Example 40

Preparation of N-(2-{4-hydroxy-1-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]-4-piperidinyloxy}ethyl)-3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-1,4-benzothiazine-6-sulfonamide

To a stirred solution of 2-{4-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]-1-piperazinyl}ethanol (0.19 g, 0.63 mmole) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (50 mL) at RT was added 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-benzo[1,4]thiazine-6-sulfonyl chloride (0.16 g, 0.63 mmole). After 24h at RT, the reaction solution was concentrated in vacuo. The remaining solid was purified on silica (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH containing 5% NH<sub>4</sub>OH, 9:1) to give the title compound as an off-white solid (0.13 g, 40%): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>/CD<sub>3</sub>OD) δ 8.54 Hz (d, 1H, J = 5.3 Hz), 8.21 Hz (d, 1H, J = 9.1 Hz), 7.57 (s, 2H), 7.47 (s, 1H), 7.21 (d, J = 9.1 Hz, 1H), 7.05 (d, J = 5.3 Hz, 1H), 4.14 (s, 3H), 4.12 (s, 2H), 3.57 (s, 2H), 3.52 (m, 2H), 3.48 (m, 3H), 3.22 (m, 2H), 1.98 (m, 2H), and 1.87 (m, 4H). LC-MS (ES) m/e 530.2 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

## Example 41

Preparation of 7-[(2-{4-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]-1-piperazinyl}ethoxy)methyl]-2,3-dihydro[1,4]dioxino[2,3-c]pyridinea) 7-(bromomethyl)-2,3-dihydro[1,4]dioxino[2,3-c]pyridine

To a stirred solution of 2,3-dihydro[1,4]dioxino[2,3-c]pyridine-7-carbaldehyde (1.0 g, 6.1 mmole) in EtOH (20 mL) at RT was added NaBH<sub>4</sub> (0.23 g, 6.1 mmole). After 2h, H<sub>2</sub>O (2 mL) was added and the reaction solution concentrated in vacuo. The remaining solid was passed through a small pad of silica (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH, 9:1) to give a white solid that was used directly.

To a stirred solution of 2,3-dihydro[1,4]dioxino[2,3-c]pyridin-7-ylmethanol (0.77 g, 4.61 mmole) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (20 mL) at 0 °C was added PBr<sub>3</sub> (0.52 mL, 5.53 mmole). After 24h, The reaction solution was poured onto 10% aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, extracted with EtOAc, and the organic layer washed with H<sub>2</sub>O. The organic layer was dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated in vacuo. The remaining solid was passed through a small pad of silica (EtOAc) to give a white solid (0.97 g, 92%) that was used directly. LC-MS (ES) m/e 230 (M<sup>+</sup>).

b) 2-{4-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]-1-piperazinyl}ethanol

To a stirred solution of 6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl trifluoromethanesulfonate (5.0 g, 16.2 mmole) in DMF (10 mL) at RT was added 2-(1-piperazinyl)ethanol (2.11 g, 16.2 mmole). After 24h at 100 °C, The reaction solution was concentrated in vacuo. The remaining solid was purified on silica (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH containing 5% NH<sub>4</sub>OH, 9:1) to give the title compound as an off-white solid (3.82 g, 82%): LC-MS (ES) m/e 289 (M<sup>+</sup>).

c) 7-[[2-{4-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]-1-piperazinyl}ethyl]oxy]methyl]-2,3-dihydro[1,4]dioxino[2,3-c]pyridine

To a stirred solution of 2-{4-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]-1-piperazinyl}ethanol (0.97 g, 3.39 mmole) in DMF (10 mL) at 0 °C was added 7-(bromomethyl)-2,3-dihydro[1,4]dioxino[2,3-c]pyridine (0.78 g, 3.39 mmole). After 24h at RT, the reaction solution was concentrated in vacuo. The remaining solid was purified on silica (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH containing 5% NH<sub>4</sub>OH, 9:1) to give the title compound as an off-white solid (0.16 g, 11%): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 8.55 (m, 1H), 8.19 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 8.13 (s, 1H), 7.10 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 6.99 (s, 1H), 6.87 (d, *J* = 5.3 Hz, 1H), 4.58 (s, 2H), 4.35 (m, 8H), 4.04 (s, 3H), 3.76 (m, 4H), 2.88 (m, 2H), 2.80 (m, 2H). LC-MS (ES) m/e 438 (M+H)<sup>+</sup>.

## Example 42

25 Preparation of 6-[[1-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]-4-piperidinyl]amino)methyl]-2H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]thiazin-3(4H)-one

To 6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl trifluoromethanesulfonate (1.5 g, 4.87 mmol) in dry DMF (5 mL) at 25°C was added 1,1-dimethylethyl 4-piperidinylcarbamate (975 mg, 4.87 mmol). After 12h at 90°C, the reaction was cooled, concentrated and purified via column chromatography (silica, 1-10% MeOH in DCM) affording 1,1-dimethylethyl {1-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]-4-piperidinyl}carbamate (1.8 g, quant.) as a yellow oil: MS (ES) m/e 359 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

To 1,1-dimethylethyl {1-[6-(methyloxy)-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl]-4-piperidinyl} carbamate (298 mg, 0.833 mmol) in dry DCM (8.0 mL) at 25°C was added a solution of HCl in dioxane (4M, 1.0 mL, 4.17 mmol). After 3h., the solution was concentrated affording the amine salt which was used directly in the reductive amination: MS (ES) m/e 259 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>.

To the above amine salt in DCM-EtOH (1:1, 8 mL) were added DIPEA (1 mL, 5.83 mmol), Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (412 mg, 0.412 mmol) and 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[3,2-b][1,4]thiazine-6-carbaldehyde (162 mg, 0.833 mmol). After 12h., NaBH<sub>4</sub> (38 mg, 1.0 mmol) was added and the reaction stirred an additional 2h., was concentrated and partitioned between  
5 H<sub>2</sub>O/DCM. The organic fractions were combined, dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), concentrated and purified by column chromatography (silica, 10% MeOH in DCM) affording the title compound (362 mg, quant.) as a yellow solid: MS (ES) m/e 437 (M + H)<sup>+</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz) δ 8.44-8.46 (bs, 1H), 8.44 (d, J = 5.8 Hz, 1H), 8.20 (d, J = 9.1 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.13 (d, J = 9.3 Hz, 1H), 7.01 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.86 (d, J = 5.8  
10 Hz, 1H), 4.47-4.50 (m, 1H), 4.04 (s, 3H), 3.65-3.68 (m, 1H), 3.45 (s, 2H), 3.08-3.19 (m, 3H), 2.19-2.21 (m, 1H), 1.81-2.11 (m, 6H).

### Example 43

#### 15 Antimicrobial Activity Assay:

Whole-cell antimicrobial activity was determined by broth microdilution using the National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards (NCCLS) recommended procedure, Document M7-A6, "Methods for Dilution Susceptibility Tests for Bacteria that Grow Aerobically". The compounds were tested in serial two-fold dilutions ranging from 0.016  
20 to 16 mcg/mL.

Compounds were evaluated against a panel of Gram-positive organisms, including *Staphylococcus aureus* WCUH29, *Staphylococcus epidermis*, *Streptococcus pneumoniae* 1629, *Streptococcus pyogenes* CN 10, *Enterococcus faecalis* 2 and *Enterococcus faecium*.

25 In addition, compounds were evaluated against a panel of Gram-negative strains including *Haemophilus influenzae* NEMC1, *E. coli* 7623, and *Moraxella catarrhalis* Ravasio.

The minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) was determined as the lowest concentration of compound that inhibited visible growth. A mirror reader was used to  
30 assist in determining the MIC endpoint.

One skilled in the art would consider any compound with a MIC of less than 20 µg/mL to be a potential lead compound. Compounds of the present invention have MIC's ≤20 µg/ml versus all the organisms named above.



For instance, Examples 1 to 44, respectively, as identified in the present application had MIC's  $\leq 20$   $\mu\text{g/ml}$  versus or when screened against the aforementioned organisms above.

5

## Example 44

Rat Infection Model

Certain compounds of this invention were tested in the rat infection model. Specific pathogen-free male Sprague-Dawley CD rats were used for all bacterial strains. Each therapy group consists of 5 animals. Infection was carried out by intrabronchial  
10 instillation of 100  $\mu\text{l}$  bacterial suspension for *H.influenzae* H128, and 50  $\mu\text{l}$  of bacterial suspension for *S.pneumoniae* 1629 via non-surgical intubation. All compounds were administered at 1, 7, 24 and 31 hour post infection via oral gavage. In each experiment, an additional group of animals was included and served as untreated infected controls. Approximately 17 hour after the end of therapy, the animals were killed and their lungs  
15 excised and enumeration of the viable bacteria was conducted by standard methods. The lower limit of detection was 1.7 log<sub>10</sub> CFU/lungs.

In vivo, activity was observed in infection models in rats versus *S. pneumoniae* 1629 at doses ranging from 25-100 mg/Kg with oral dosing and for some compounds versus *H. influenzae* H128 at doses from 25-100 mg/Kg with oral dosing. Certain formula (I)  
20 compounds showed a greater than 2 log drop in viable counts in the lungs compared to non-treated controls versus *S. pneumoniae* 1629. Certain compounds of formula (I) showed greater than a 4 log drop in viable counts in the lungs compared to non-treated controls versus *H. influenzae* H 128. The compounds of this invention are particularly interesting due to their low toxicity with no toxicity being observed in rats with dosing twice  
25 daily for 2 days at 50mg/Kg.

It is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the embodiments illustrated hereinabove and the right is reserved to the illustrated embodiments and all  
30 modifications coming within the scope of the following claims.